



# Cutbacks endanger pharmacy

by Lucinda Chodan

Pharmacy students graduating from the U of A may be barred from practice if the Faculty of Pharmacy does not upgrade its clinical program.

President of the Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada (AFPC) Dr. Richard Moskalyk says revised standards for membership in the association implemented in May 1980 will probably include a compulsory course in clinical pharmacy, "and that's where our worry starts."

"If the revised standards suddenly stipulate a provincial minimum of 'x' hours of instruction in clinical pharmacy, I'm afraid we will be unable to meet

that standard," says Moskalyk, who teaches at the U of A.

The Faculty of Pharmacy currently offers an optional fourth-year course in clinical pharmacy, but is unable to accommodate more than one-quarter to one-third of the 90 students in the faculty. However, unless new funding is provided, pharmacy will be unable to expand its current program, says faculty dean Dr. Garry Van Petten.

"We feel our clinical pharmacy program ... is not up to the national standard," says Van Petten, "but we're working in a frozen-budget situation."

He says staff are already over-worked because of com-

pulsory continuing education courses for pharmacists in the province. "We've managed so far by a lot of people taking on extra workloads, but how long can we continue with this?"

If the faculty is unable to meet new national standards, two problems will probably result, says Moskalyk. The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association (APA) now recognizes a U of A degree as the first requirement to practice in the province. If AFPC membership is lost, "the APA will have something to say," says Moskalyk.

Even more serious, U of A graduates might be prevented from taking national pharmacy examinations, the initial requirement for practicing pharmacy in other provinces.

"That's an extreme situation, but I don't see that as being unrealistic," Moskalyk says.

He says it is "very likely"

that the AFPC will include the clinical pharmacy requirement in their revised standards. "The minimum standards are set, in part, by what is considered a normal offering by most schools of pharmacy on the continent." Moskalyk says the U of A is the only faculty in Canada that does not offer a compulsory course in clinical pharmacy.

Clinical pharmacy emphasizes patient counselling rather than drug-dispensing. Students are placed in a hospital or clinic and instructed in counselling techniques in actual situations.

"We may get a letter after the May meeting (of the AFPC) saying our membership is in jeopardy," says Moskalyk. "Then we'll be given 'x' amount of time to fix up our act."

The Faculty of Pharmacy study group is currently developing a proposal for a clinical pharmacy program. Dean Van



Dr. Richard Moskalyk

Petten says the proposal will be presented to the University Planning Committee during the winter session. If approved, a funding request will be submitted to the provincial government.

## Alberta students will be unaffected Loan system changes

by Keith Krause

Changes are in the works for the Canada Student Loan Program but they'll have little effect on Alberta students, the Gateway has learned.

These changes - a removal of the waiting period for landed immigrants, a change of loan limits from annual to weekly basis, and provision for part-time students to obtain loans will be officially announced in January or February. No change in the loan ceiling is planned, however.

"These are basically administrative changes," said Fred Hemingway, chief executive

officer of the Alberta Student Finance Board.

"The student's main concern is probably the amount of money available to him, and this won't change," he said.

The loan ceiling is the total amount of money a student can borrow per year. Currently, the federal loan ceiling is \$1800. The Alberta Loan Program supplements this up to a maximum of \$4300.

Student groups across the country oppose increasing the loan ceiling, because it tends to increase student indebtedness.

"We oppose a loan ceiling increase because it's a financing

system which doesn't help the low income people it's supposed to help," said Lake Sagaris, executive officer of the Federation of Alberta Students (FAS).

Sagaris would rather see an increase in the grant program for students.

"We're in one of the richest provinces in Canada, and we have one of the poorest student aid programs," she said.

Hemingway said changes are planned for the Alberta loan program, but no official announcement will be made until next year. The new plan will be in place for the 1980/81 academic year.

## Funding for science research increased by federal gov't

OTTAWA (CUP) - After a decade of funding restraint, Minister of State for Science and Technology Howard Graffy, has announced a 32 per cent increase in federal funding for the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), for 1980-81.

The government decision, made after consideration of the five year plan of NSERC, will provide the council with \$39 million more than last year, a total of \$159.8 million for university research in 1980-81.

According to Graffy, the announced increase is only one of several measures which will be introduced to raise Canada's overall research and development expenditures to 2.5 per cent of the GNP.

For the present year, research and development represents less than one per cent of the GNP.

The announcement is being lauded as a welcome, but long overdue, change in government

policy by groups involved with government research.

"It is an indication that the federal government is placing a high priority on university research in its general economic strategy," said Gail Kun, information officer of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC).

But the AUCC warns that this increase alone will not bring research and development expenditures to the government stated objective of 2.5 per cent of the GNP.

According to Kun, the

emergence of a strong research and development base in the universities, is also contingent upon provincial recognition of the cost of funding such activities.

The provinces contribute to such programs through operating grants to universities, grants whose real value has dropped in most provinces over the last decade.

NSERC president, Gordon MacNabb, will be consulting with the provinces over the next two months on the implementation of the plan.

### No more Gateway

This is the last issue of the Gateway in 1979. After three weeks of electric shock therapy, our revitalized staff will return January 8 to bring you 25 more issues of the, uh...



photo Brad Keith

With exams a week away you have to study where you can. Our photographer caught this student on the fourth floor of Rutherford North.

## Underground route favored for LRT

An underground Light Rail Transit (LRT) line through the U of A campus is the only acceptable alternative.

This was the recommendation of the university and the Students' Union (SU) Tuesday at public hearings held by the city's utilities and engineering committee.

Twelve groups made presentations at the hearings concerning the proposed southern extension of the LRT line.

Both the university and the SU said the approximately \$48 million cost for the underground line is worth the cost for aesthetic, safety and convenience reasons.

An additional recommendation of both groups was that the university should be on a main line to the south, rather than on a branch line, as is presently being considered.

Garneau Community League told the hearings they favour an underground line along 87 Ave., rather than a surface line on 89 Ave.

The destruction of houses for the 89 Ave. route could destroy the integrity of the arena and open the area to full-scale development, they said.

The southern extension of the LRT to Millwoods and the branchline to the university could cost between \$194 million and \$260 million, depending on whether CPR relocates its tracks over the High Level Bridge and whether underground or overground routes are constructed.



## THE STUDENTS' UNION

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For more information, contact Chanchal Bhattacharya, Vice-President (Academic), Room 259 SUB, phone 432-4236.

Deadline for Applications: Friday, January 18, 1980.



STUDENTS' UNION

# Profs and students get it on

A recent investigation by three California psychologists reveals that sexual activity between college educators and their students is increasing — and it's increasing along sexist lines.

Kenneth S. Pope, PhD, Hanna Levenson, PhD, and Leslie R. Schover, PhD, undertook a nationwide survey of the approximately one thousand members of the American Psychological Association's (APA) Division of Psychotherapy.

The responses they got back from almost half their sampling revealed some interesting trends. After analyzing the data, Pope, Levenson and Schover concluded that "Sexual contact — such as intercourse or genital stimulation — occurs between a substantial number of students and educators.

Secondly, that the "contact is mostly between female students and male educators, just as sex in psychotherapy usually occurs between a female client and a male therapist".

They also learned that the incidence of such sexual intimacy is increasing at a rapid rate. One fourth of all recent female PhDs reported sexual contact with an educator. And what is most alarming in their findings is that only 2% of those who responded said that such sexual contact "could be beneficial to both parties".

The California psychologists point out that many factors could contribute to the prevailing sexism in campus sexual activities. In a summary of their findings in the August, 1979, *American Psychologist* they state, "It may be, however, that the tendency for sexual activity to occur between male educators and female students is more the result of discrimination or imbalance at a different level of the training program (such as recruitment of faculty and students. In the recent part, the ratio of male to female faculty in the typical program was 9 to 1."

But the authors also note that these ratios fail to explain

why a smaller percentage of female versus male faculty engage in sexual contact with their students. Reports describing sexual harassment are increasing and tend to involve males in positions of authority and females who are students, clients and patients.

The APA declared such contact unethical following a 1975 report from its task force on Sex Bias and Sex-Role Stereotyping in Psychotherapeutic Practice.

## Engineering conference in Edmonton

One hundred and eighty engineering students from across Canada will meet in Edmonton in January to discuss "The engineer in the corporate system."

The Twelfth Congress of Canadian Engineering Students will be held January 2-6 at the Edmonton Plaza. The conference is designed to promote professional awareness among engineering students and to allow students to exchange ideas.

Provincial treasurer Lou Hyndman will address the delegates, and other highlights will include a tour of the Syncrude plant in Fort McMurray and a day-tour of the university.

Students are welcome to attend speeches at the conference.

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# Dropouts mostly young, male

by Lucinda Chodan

It's October, and Bob is dropping out of university.

He's in the first year of an undergraduate program and he says personal reasons — boredom, depression and family problems — are causing him to leave. Bob is typical of the about 1000 full-time students who withdrew from the U of A last year — mostly young, male and, in one-quarter of the cases, experiencing personal problems.

Surprisingly enough, he is also typical of full-time students who withdrew from university in 1970-71.

The university's Student Counselling Services has been collecting information on the approximately 3.5 per cent of the student population who withdraw from university. The data is also being compared to a similar study done in 1970-71.

Six hundred and twenty-seven students, three quarters of those leaving university, consulted Student Counselling before their withdrawal.

Some generalizations about students who withdraw are possible, says the director of Student Counselling Paul Sartoris.

Almost two-thirds of the students who left university in 1978-79 did so in the months of October, January or September.

Most were in the first year of an undergraduate program. "Fewer students withdraw as they advance in their programs," says Sartoris. Less than one-tenth of the withdrawals were from fourth-year students. Thus, most students withdrawing were between 18 and 21 years old.

Men dropped out slightly more frequently than women. In the 1978-79 survey, 3.1 per cent of the total male population of the university withdrew, compared with 2.6 per cent of the female population.

Student Counselling has also tried to determine why students leave university. A questionnaire listing several categories of reasons for withdrawal is given to every

student who visits Student Counselling before he leaves university.

Last year, students were asked to rank 11 categories, including everything from financial considerations to academic problems.

Almost one-quarter of students who leave university cite one or two reasons for leaving: personal reasons, or a job or alternative educational program elsewhere, according to the results.

In about one-fifth of the cases, students cite "the need to get away" or academic problems — being registered in the wrong program — as the reasons they are leaving.

Reasons why students aren't leaving university are also revealed by the study, says Sartoris. For instance, 75 per cent of the respondents said financial reasons were irrelevant to their decision.

Less than 10 per cent said the impersonal atmosphere of the university was a factor in

their withdrawal. "Obviously, people are not leaving here in droves because the place is inhumane," says Sartoris.

And only seven per cent of students said they were leaving because of lack of employment in their areas of study.

"That intrigued me," says Sartoris. "I thought students were perhaps disillusioned by sensational headlines about no jobs in their area. But maybe students know that when they come in — they come in with their eyes open."

Extracurricular activities, unsatisfactory living arrangements and personal

health problems were not often relevant reasons for leaving university, the survey revealed.

It's difficult to compare the 1978-79 study with Student Counselling's 1970-71 results because the results were measured in different ways and different reasons for withdrawal were listed. Some things, however, remained constant.

Almost the same number of students withdrew from university in 1970-71, almost one-half were first-year students, and most withdrawals occurred in October, September and January. Because there were more male students at university

Continued on page 7

## Student parking on campus declining, says SU report

If you're having trouble parking on campus or in the university area, it may help to know that the Students' Council sympathises with your plight.

At the November 27 council meeting, the SU executive endorsed a report by Housing and Transport Commissioner Tim Hogan recommending that the university be encouraged to develop additional parking facilities. Council was also urged to examine other alternatives in an attempt to alleviate student parking problems.

Roughly 900 fewer parking stalls were available to students this year than there were in 1972, says Hogan's report.

The situation is made worse by an increase in student applications for parking permits over the same period. To offset the growing number of requests for student permits, the university has increased the amount of visitor parking, which is also available for student use.

The primary source of students' predicament, says the report, is the present parking allocation system. The system assigns priority to the handicapped, followed by members of the university staff, and finally by students, who are broken down further on the basis of time and distance from the university.

With parking space on campus at a premium, the squeeze has spilled over into neighborhoods surrounding the university.

Windsor Park residents and Edmontonians east of 109th Street, have complained to the university about the congestion of streets caused by students parking in the areas.

Present restrictions on daytime parking in those areas limit parking to no more than two hours. In addition, bylaw enforcement is being stepped up.

If these efforts are unsuccessful, further measures may

be taken by the city.

If present trends continue without expansion of present facilities, there may be no other parking available to students within city limits, says Hogan's report.

The report also recommends that Students' Council encourage increased use of public transit. A subsidy for passes, based on parking revenues, is a possibility. The Students' Union should also move to accommodate car pools and promote their formation, says the report.



Parking is a continuing problem at the University of Alberta.

## Chinese scholars study in West

Three scholars from the People's Republic of China are currently studying and participating in research at the U of A as a result of a Canadian-Chinese exchange program.

The three students, studying engineering and medicine for two years, are part of a total of 10 students in Alberta at the U of A and the University of Calgary. The scholars are auditing courses and doing research. When they return to China they will teach at the university level, do research and practical work.

Mr. Dai is studying fibre-optics communications systems in the Department of Electrical Engineering. Mr. Chen, soil mechanics in the Department of Civil Engineering, and Mrs. Liu, transplantation immunology in the Faculty of Medicine.

The three scholars say university-level schooling in

China is not entirely different from that in Canada. It takes four to five years to graduate and a diploma is granted at the end of that time. Students attend classes and labs and do research work in their final year.

The Chinese system of higher learning serves 860,000 students at 80 key universities. Fifty of these universities specialize in training and research in technologies.

All three scholars agree that Canadians have been very friendly very patient and very polite.

"Sometimes in China we're not so polite," laughs Dai.

And according to the scholars it is the little things that take the most getting used to here.

"We all knew a little of the West," says Dai.

But Chen expressed his

concern over coping with such things as traffic and buses.

Mrs. Lui said that she also finds traditions different in Canada.

"Here, they let ladies go first," she says. "We don't pay that much attention to traditions in China."

The scholars say they are very homesick, but there is a lot of work for them to do here.

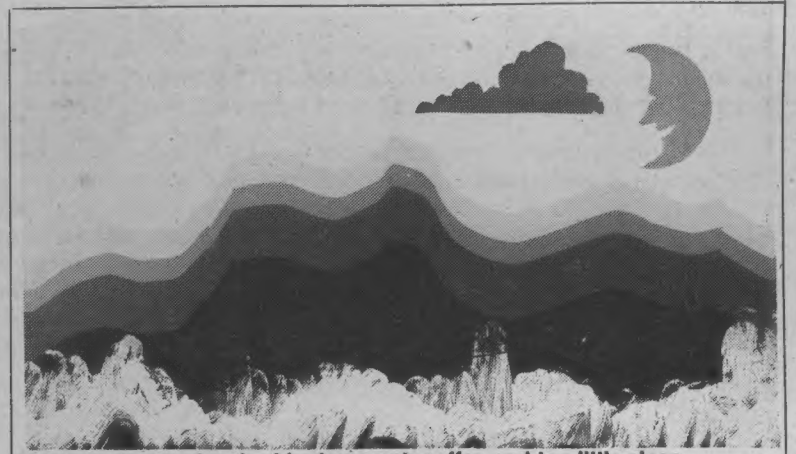
"Time is precious," says Dai. "We spend much time reading. Our main objective in coming here is to learn as much as possible."

"We were very happy to be chosen. Many, many people want to come abroad," says Dai.

The scholars were chosen for their research background and their English language skills.

"Now millions, even tens of

Continued on page 7



A photo fantasy inspired by too much coffee and too little sleep.

photogram by Russ Sampson

## Kirk Kirkwood

*Invasion of the copy snatchers? What is he tatfing about.*

Okay, let me set things out for you. The draft of this column that I type and submit to the editor is called 'copy.' You would use the word in a sentence the same way you would use the word 'fodder.' For example: *This is the copy for page three. This is cannon fodder.* The words are almost interchangeable.

This 'copy' is the writer's final statement. It is what he spent hours, days or even weeks (or, at the Gateway, minutes) shaping and honing. It expresses as succinctly and forcefully as the writer's ability will allow exactly what he wants to say. It is what he wants you to read.

You read nothing of the sort.

Invasion of the copy snatchers! The second the writer proffers the copy it is snatched out of his hands by a 'copy editor.' The copy editor grabs the pages fast enough to leave friction burns on the writer's fingers and whips out a huge felt pen. With this magic marker he will cover the copy with a plethora of unintelligible scribbles. These are runes of a mystic language known only to copy editors and typesetters.

The purpose of copy editing is to correct spelling and grammatical errors. This is good! even brilliant; writers need someone to dust off their work. Copy editors, however, treat every word they don't understand as a spelling mistake and every passage they don't understand as a grammatical mistake. Had Shakespeare submitted his plays to a copy editor they would run about ten pages each. Copy editors also edit for libel. Libel is anything the copy editor doesn't agree with.

After the copy editor defoliates the copy, the other editors plow up the roots. It is said that those who cannot do, teach. Editors can't even teach. They do, however, have an intense desire to "make things better." At home they try to put toothpaste back in the tube.

"Let's move this paragraph up. Let's put this sentence in the active voice. Let's add this. Let's delete that." And above all, "Let's give this a snappy lead."

Any resemblance the copy still bears to what the writer turned in is attacked unmercifully. Around here the first thing they attack is sexism. Describing a woman as anything less than an intelligent, informed, resourceful, enlightened, capable and active leader is sexist. Any mention of a man except as a bully, repressive, ignorant beast is sexist. Similar standards are used as the copy is purged of racism, communism, fascism/revisionism, and any other way of understanding life.

What is left? Canadian Press style.

Now that the copy is 'perfect' only one job remains. Fucking it up totally. That is the job of the typesetter. Those who control the technology control the state. Or at least the newspaper. Yet, in this case, total power leads only to total apathy. A typesetter replaces all the spelling mistakes and skips the words that break the rhythm of his fingers. A hiccup can eliminate a line or a paragraph. A bad cup of coffee can lose the copy forever. Whatever comes out is what's printed.

Or most of it anyway. It seems there is never quite enough room to fit all the copy on the page. The solution is simple: cut off the last paragraph of the copy. It doesn't matter; by this time it is not the same sort of crime as cutting off the last chapter of an Agatha Christie novel.

The invasion is over. The zombied remains are before you. Please believe me when I tell you it's not my fault.



# editorial

## Cut out cutbacks!

The effects of government cutbacks for funding of post-secondary education are starting to hurt at the U of A.

- The Faculty of Dentistry may lose its accreditation because of staffing shortages. This would mean graduates would have to take \$2000 national and provincial dentistry exams before they are allowed to practice.
- The Faculty of Pharmacy may have difficulty retaining its accreditation due to serious deficiencies in its clinical pharmacy program.
- While engineers are being imported for Alberta jobs, the Faculty of Engineering has been forced to impose a quota.
- An international accreditation team visiting the Faculty of Medicine observed a shortage of full-time staff in their clinical departments as compared to other medical schools in Canada.
- The Faculty of Library Science may lose accreditation for its recently instituted Master of Library Science program because of decreasing materials and increased workloads.
- The U of A libraries are still facing acquisition difficulties due to world-wide inflation of book and periodical prices.

These problems have arisen because of the government's refusal to fund adequately post-secondary education and they've become serious within the last five years or so.

But there are going to be a lot more problems on campus in the future if their restraint policies are not changed.

The effects of cutbacks are first being seen in the faculties which have specialized equipment and staffing requirements—dentistry, pharmacy and engineering, for example.

However, all faculties are being asked to operate on less and less money. As time passes, and as funding fails to keep pace with inflation, the effects will be plainly evident in all faculties.

What's worse, the problems being explained now may look insignificant in a few years when the troubles really start.

Recent statements by the office of the Minister of Advanced Education indicate that there won't be any change in funding policies in the near future.

The government's message is coming across loud and clear: re-evaluate programs internally and learn to live with budget restrictions.

Unfortunately, the only possible result will be a decline in the quality of education.

And that not only hurts students; it hurts society.

Portia Priegert

The *Gateway* is holding its annual Christmas blow-out the weekend of December 14 (no, not the entire weekend). All staffers and pseudo-staffers are expected (and obliged) to attend. Please come up to the office for details and just to put yourself in our good graces. If you're not there, we'll talk about you!

## the Gateway

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If it happens on campus...it's news to us.

THE GATEWAY is the newspaper of the students of the University of Alberta. With a circulation of 18,500, the *Gateway* is published by its proprietor, the Students' Union, Tuesdays and Thursdays during the winter session. Contents are the responsibility of the editor; editorials are written by the editorial board or signed. All other opinions are signed by the party expressing them. Copy deadlines are 12 noon Mondays and Wednesdays. The *Gateway*, a member of Canadian University Press and the Youthstream Network, is located at room 282 SUB. Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2J7.

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STAFF THIS ISSUE: Nina Miller, Mike Walker, John Savard, Adam Singer, Kent Blinston, neurotics of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your paranoias, sorry we really do love you Janice, Maxine, Margriet, Marni Stanley, John Charles, Tom Barrett, Bill Beard, thank you vry much for returning my purse Kelly Marren, W. Reid Glenn, Norris Weimer, Austin Hitchins, Beno John, Derrick Wilkinson, Brad Keith, Susan Tech, Mike Matishak. Let's go for another milkshake guys, Dora Johnson, Garnet DuGray. And hey you guys, when you have coffee at L'Express, you're responsible for taking your dishes to the dishtray and your garbage TO THE GARBAGE.

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## Nuclear fears block peace

In his letter of Nov. 29, John Savard argues that if the Douglasses knew the Soviet system, "they would be praying for the smashing of the Bolshevik state." He indicates fear of the Soviet power and advocates that the current system "aimed at" the Soviet's destruction must be maintained.

John, I wish to tell you what fear really means to me ...

Fear is the fleet of Trident submarines; submarines which each carry 24 missiles, containing 17 nuclear warheads. Most alarming is that every warhead has the destructive potential to recreate no less than 3 times the devastation experienced at Hiroshima. I find it impossible to comprehend the 1224 potential Hiroshimas contained within each submarine.

Fear is the forthcoming integrated "defense" system with its first-strike capacity. A system so coordinated that a complete bombardment of the Soviet powers is feasible ... An attack which is aimed to destroy missile bases and to prevent Soviet retaliation.

Fear is the incredible annihilation of populations resulting from the initial destructive impact, I'm concerned about the nuclear fallout of such a wide

## Stick ya!

To all those of you who have tried to remove those little black and white price stickers from the front covers of books purchased from the Book Store, only to find you now possess a brand new \$40 book with a ruined cover, please note that the Book Store staff will remove the stickers for you, if you ask. Perhaps if enough people demanded this service, the Book Store would either begin to put its stickers in less obvious places — like the inside or even back covers of books — or use less destructive tags in the first place.

Nancy M. Finlayson  
Graduate Studies

scale manoeuver: a fallout which would inevitably conquer us.

Fear is the reactionary missiles which manage to escape, aimed for our continent. Any intercepted missiles will undoubtedly descend upon Canada. I shudder to think what should happen if the Soviet Union should strike first, or if a missile is successful in destroying a loaded Trident Sub on the western coast (the Trident base). Surely Alberta would be within range of the resulting devastation.

Fear is the hypersensitive trigger which initiates this massive and bizarre system. A system with such a devastating potential that surely nothing would survive. A system that's an all or nothing shot. There'll be no opportunity to turn back once

we've begun.

Finally, I fear the attitude you express, John, which is also so prevalent in our society. I am shocked by this staunchly maintained attitude that we must persist in creating a nuclear arms system to threaten the "enemy." The repercussions of this incomprehensible system more than threatens the enemy ... it threatens human existence. Ironically we have become our own enemy. That makes me terrified!

The Douglasses have only one message: peace. There is no way to peace other than peace itself: peace is the way. I must support the Douglasses in their campaign because I'm too afraid not to.

Gordon McFadyen  
Arts 3

## Reaction barbaric

Over the last few days the headlines in various newspapers have been a constant source of pain and agony to me. However, no article has so angered me as the one titled, "Bomb Iran — rally cry!", which appeared in the Dec. 4th edition of *The Edmonton Journal*.

The article was a description of a large rally in Los Angeles, where the mobsters (and so they are) chanted and screamed obscenities at Iran and especially at the Ayatollah Homieni, while burning effigies of him. This emotional and irrational display of anger was justified by the most childish of arguments, that we should behave this way because they (i.e. the Iranians) are behaving this way.

It is indeed a sorry day when we see educated, cultured Americans reverting to the barbaric and the uncivilized. This sort of action will prove nothing and perhaps may even add fuel to the Ayatollah's campaign. We who are rational, civil people

should react to a situation such as this with rational and civil minds. If we don't we become little better than the enemy.

I condemn the Iranian's take-over of the American Embassy in Tehran and the Ayatollah's campaign in general, but I for one will not stand in front of television cameras and in some wild, bacchanalian frenzy scream deprecations and obscenities at Iran. Rather this opposition must be expressed through calm and calculated resistance, it must come from an organized, level-headed people and not from some crazed mob. You may say that it is an emotional time? Then I add that an emotional reaction must be tempered and ruled by reason and clear-thinking.

It must be noted that the *Edmonton Journal* presented this primarily as a news article and did not in this article subscribe to any view.

Stephen Goss  
Arts

## The way of the world

Charles Farley

Overwhelmed by public response from the student body to my frequently expressed criticisms of the *Gateway*, the editor has finally been forced to allow a more representative spokesman for the university community access to these pages. Hopefully a more common sense approach to current affairs will make a welcome change from the pseudo-liberal Marxist propaganda that has passed for political comment far too often in the past.

The student of today cuts a totally different figure from the student of ten years ago. Gone is the unwashed, unkempt, frequently outrageous appearance, cultivated to offend his elders; gone too is the time-wasting frivolous political ranting and raving. Today's student is respectably dressed and realizes that personal appearance is an important factor in getting on in the world: He displays a mature attitude to his studies and does not fritter away his valuable time in childish rebellion. He has frequently been criticized as politically apathetic by the few remaining publicity seeking student politicians, who cannot understand the common sense attitude of leaving the complex task of government and administration to our elected representatives who have the experience and ability to carry it out.

The remarkable improvement in the youth of this country can be observed in nearly every country in the western world. The end of the Seventies has also seen the governments of these countries swing away from the danger of socialism to more moderate regimes. In 1979, Canada rejected the liberalism of Mr. Trudeau in favor of Mr. Clark, and the remarkable Margaret Thatcher took power in Britain. I confidently expect this trend to continue in the 1980 presidential elections in the United States. This can be interpreted as representing a transition similar to that seen in students over the

last ten years; a maturing of the attitudes of both the electorate and the elected. After dallying with socialism and its so-called liberal policies, there is a return to common sense, and a realization that socialism only serves to restrict the freedom and enterprise of the individual.

Socialism, with a combination of crippling taxation and an inefficient welfare state can only result in the curtailment of individual enterprise and an artificial balance in society, by which the weak and ungifted rise to a position unmerited by their efforts. A truly free society would reject the false and ridiculous notion of equality and allow each individual to reap whatever rewards his efforts and abilities deserve. Hopefully, the rejection of socialism in the last few years will continue, and given that the students of today are the administrators of tomorrow, a strong government will allow the growth of freedom and enterprise.

In Canada, and Alberta, I expect this transformation to manifest itself in the removal of the so-called "moderate" leadership of the Conservative parties, and their replacement with men who will take a stronger line on broad issues. Although we must be thankful that Mr. Clark has rescued us from sixteen years of Liberal misrule, it seems that he has not totally discarded the liberal prejudices of his predecessors, and is too easily persuaded to back down from his political decisions. Mr. Lougheed, although a considerably stronger figure, still has his moments of weakness. Sometime in the next few years, we must hope for a real leader to step forward, someone who is not prepared to compromise, and will finally rid us of the creeping menace of socialism.

I have no doubt, looking at the students of this university, that such a man will appear, perhaps from their ranks.

# Sensational sexism

In the editorial comment appearing in the Tuesday *Gateway* (December 4) I believe that there was a tradeoff made by Lucinda Chodan. In her crusade to stamp out sexism she is guilty of using sensationalism to make more emphatic her editorial comment. By doing this she has hurt many people involved through blatant exaggeration.

The opening line of the editorial "show us your t's, show us your f'ing t's" is very rhetoric and catches the readers eye. However it is untrue to my knowledge. In fact at no time during any of the contests was a chant of any vulgar nature heard. I am disappointed not only because it is a device to sway the readers' opinion to your cause but it also hurts the people involved, degrading the event to sub-stag movie level. Unfortunately since it has already been printed and distributed, I can only point out the areas where I feel you were unfair and misinformed according to your editorial.

The occasion was promoted as a joint effort of both the Men's and Women's intercollegiate athletic teams so named The Golden Bears and Panda's Trip to Miami. The idea being to have a summer party in the middle of winter. All were invited to dress in summer clothes. It just happened that there were more women who had the ovaries to dress in shorts and tank tops than men.

For the contests, which were only one part of the evening entertainment, all teams were invited to nominate contestants. The men's teams chose four women, the women's teams, unfortunately chose none. The contests were clearly outlined in your paper as judged in two parts. Part I occurring on Friday afternoon in which each of the participating team representatives was to interview each of the contestants. Questions on background, ideals, interests

were asked and the impression left on the judges was the criteria. In your column your concern for the personality, talent and intelligence aspects of the selection is expressed. These were in fact a vital source for selecting "Miss Golden Bear". The contestant representing the Hockey Team, Renee Smith, was a unanimous choice in the interview section. This was a major factor in choosing her as Miss Golden Bear of 1979.

Your comment regarding the contest stage security "Most of the time a young, excited, drunken and stoned crowd isn't allowed to jostle within six inches of the contestants." Wrong again on two counts. There were twenty members of the Golden Bears as well as two from the Edmonton Eskimo's Football Team surrounding the runway. They did an admirable job of not allowing anyone to sit on the stage or assault the contestants. Drunken and stoned is not only untrue but also very degrading to the crowd since no alcohol was served at the function and the search at the door for alcohol was, regrettably for some, very efficient. However, no alcohol or drugs were needed as a catalyst for these students to have fun at a unique experience such as the "Trip to Miami."

The sound alas was terrible and incoherent to the point of being useless. Your wish for the contestants to speak into the microphone to assess personality was therefore impossible and would probably have made things worse. My apologies but I felt no need for this since it was well adjudicated on Friday. (You should have attended.)

As for your concern for the single male contestant in the smallest bathing suit contest. The boos and cries of "faggot" is a defense mechanism of the male ego which drowned out the cheers of the female partisans. This is something that I can do

nothing about since I do not take it upon myself to tell men how to be masculine much like the members of your cause should not tell women how to be feminine.

See you during Engineering Week!

Danny Nakamura

Trip to Miami  
P.S. The winning ticket number for the Trip to Miami is #3371; the holder should bring the stub to Room W-1-34 of the Physical Education Building to claim your vacation package.

## fonetik olfabet

Der Gätwa:

Wil sum lanwaje  
du omit vöwelz, rafur  
fan omiten te vöwelz  
or te konsonantz, toz  
uv us wit vizon ar  
wurken on maken ol te  
leturz wurk mor efektive  
bi te toyl uv seten up  
a trule fonetik olfabet.  
Surle, suc an endeavor  
iz te wun yu sud hulp  
pul alon.

Jon Savard  
Grad Studez

## Solution for Iran - force

Historical events in the seventies would dictate that all acts of terrorism be dealt with in the same manner; and this can be illustrated by mentioning such locations as Entebbe, Mogadishu, etc. Acts of war such as those perpetrated by the insane dictator of the terrorist country of Iran must be answered now, before another copy of Adolph Hitler is turned on the loose.

Bruce Christensen  
Educ. 3  
Paul Nielsen  
Science 1  
Marvin Biederman  
Arts 1

## Shocking conversion

I share with David Marples (*Gateway*, Dec. 4) his aversion for "instant conversion." I find the merchandizing of religion in its various forms in SUB on Friday rather amusing. These sects and cults, however, must be allowed the same freedom to proselytize as we would give the Protestant missionary in Latin America. Too often the other man's religion is defined as superstition.

In Catholic systematic theology man's free turning to God has always been seen as a response to the prevenient grace of God, to God's call. It is both cognitive and affective. For this conversion to be authentic it denotes a change in the whole person in his fundamental relationship to God. Just as the love between a man and a woman must be free and uncoerced, likewise the love response of man to God must be free, and can never be the result of "brainwashing" if it is to be authentic. It must be a free act. Man must always be free in the face of God if his actions are to be meritorious.

In the radical intellectual world of theology we analyse Scriptural statements about God; but, how each person is called to perfection in Him is not that easily ascertainable, although we know that love matures slowly.

To put it in more ascetical terms, God catches the eye of the person and turns him on, transforms him in His love. Conversion may be seen as the

introduction to God with all the excitement of this new acquaintance. Anything can happen. We normally see a lot of fervour and desire to share this new found love (which is a pain in the neck to everyone else). This introduction to God can be dramatic or casual, but the acquaintance or transformation is a life-time growth in love.

The dogma of the agnostic would not permit a person to fall in love with God. The agnostic is much like a university student afraid to opt for a particular faculty because he thereby deprives himself of all the others. Pity.

John C. Van Damme SCJ

## Arts editor chickenshit!

In your effort to "seek out the one important question of life" (Arts, Dec. 4) you were certainly ill-equipped and if you don't mind my saying, lazy. How can you commission eight "victims of misguided youth" to select and comment on the five best and worst musical endeavors of this year, when you admittedly doubt their chances for "rehabilitation"? And by the way, why is it that you refuse to render your own opinion? I think you're afraid to give the public what it really wants. Your neck.

D. Hay  
Arts 2

# Reader Comment

Yes, I expected the kind of response the *Gateway* printed to Marples' column on abortion. But did you receive no pre-abortion comments whatsoever? It should be known that there are, on this campus, people who support abortion.

The root of the disagreement lies in two questions, the first being whether a woman has a right to exist, to live and breathe as she likes. Of course all people must have this right. The second question is whether or not a fetus is a human being. Anyone who believes this to be true will not have or perform an abortion.

But surely, this is something every woman must decide for herself. I say "woman" because it is impossible for most men to imagine themselves pregnant. James Albers seems to present the typical male view quite well. As with the other letters printed, he discusses the moral aspect of abortion but fails to bring it into a real life situation.

OK, Mr. Albers, let's take an example. Pretend you are a twenty year old woman student here at the university, living at home. You decide to sleep with your boyfriend, for whatever reason and you do use birth control. Not an unrealistic situation, you must admit. By using birth control, you are, in your words, finding a solution before the problem arises. But isn't it just too bad, Mr. Albers, when you discover that modern science, which is able to put a man on the moon, has not yet been able to devise a fool-proof birth control method which would enable a woman to control her own life.

So, because of your own mistake, or because of inadequate birth control, you are pregnant. As well, new laws implemented under pressure from anti-abortionists make it impossible to obtain an abortion. The best alternative you have is to give up the baby for adoption.

Of course you don't mind the fact that your family & parents have asked you to leave the house. You don't care at all

that you've had to quit school to support yourself now that you can't live at home. In fact, you just love the risk that comes with having a child at such a young age. You're not at all worried about where the money's going to come from when you can no longer work before and after the birth. A sad situation, yes, but not unrealistic. Are you prepared to go through with that Mr. Albers? It is a frivolous question, though because you never will. At worst, you may have to take on part-time work to support the mother if she keeps the child or during her pregnancy. But that won't hurt too much.

And JoAnne Cocoran, it is generous of you to say that pregnancy results from something a woman performs with her body. Didn't you know that there is someone else involved? Your attitude suggests pregnancy is a sin to be suffered by those who dare have sex. But remember, it is you, Ms. Cocoran, only the woman, who should suffer. Do you like the idea of quitting university before you reach second year?

I guess you'd say what it comes down to is to have sex or not to have sex. Well, I have to tell you that it is a fact that many people are choosing the former. And it is not because this campus is full of promiscuous, loose students.

There is no reason why a woman must accept the inevitability of pregnancy if she enjoys an intimate relationship with her boyfriend. Until a birth control method is devised which is not sensitive to human mistake, abortion is necessary. It is necessary to save lives, the lives of women who become pregnant through no fault of their own and the lives of young girls, children, who don't know better. It is easy to be self-righteous and "moral" when you're watching from above, Mr. Albers. But lets bring this issue into context. Mr. Marples tried to see the issue from the inside and I think he wrote an excellent article.

Suzanne Bizon  
Commerce 2


## Only fascists own typewriters

I think you must have noticed, how this year, most of the letters in the *Gateway* are very right wing. There is a simple reason for this. It is due to your requirement that letters be typed. How many students do you think own a typewriter? Those who do are the rich ones. Most rich students are right-wing. Therefore, the typing requirement means you get mostly right-wing letters. Us socialists are poor folk. There's much that I, and I am sure other liberals, would like to write letters about. But I'll be damned if I am going to spend \$1.00 per page to get my letter typed, for the privilege of seeing it in the *Gateway*. Not even the *Edmonton Journal* or the *Sun* require that their letters be typed. They only ask that the letter should be legible. If not legible, by all means throw out the letter, but don't impose this silly requirement that letters be typed, because it is only hurting your paper. Also, there is no need for name, faculty and year, unless the letter is controversial. That is left to your discretion. But many newspapers allow a name to be withheld or use of a pen-name.

I am surprised, Mr. Turtle,

because I really thought you had more sense than that. I did not think that you would impose such an absurd requirement as wanting the letters to be typed. You might be tempted to joke

that the *Gateway* is better than the *Journal* or the *Sun*, but I think you should take this seriously, because your requirement is unprecedented, elitist, and not in keeping with the values you stand for.



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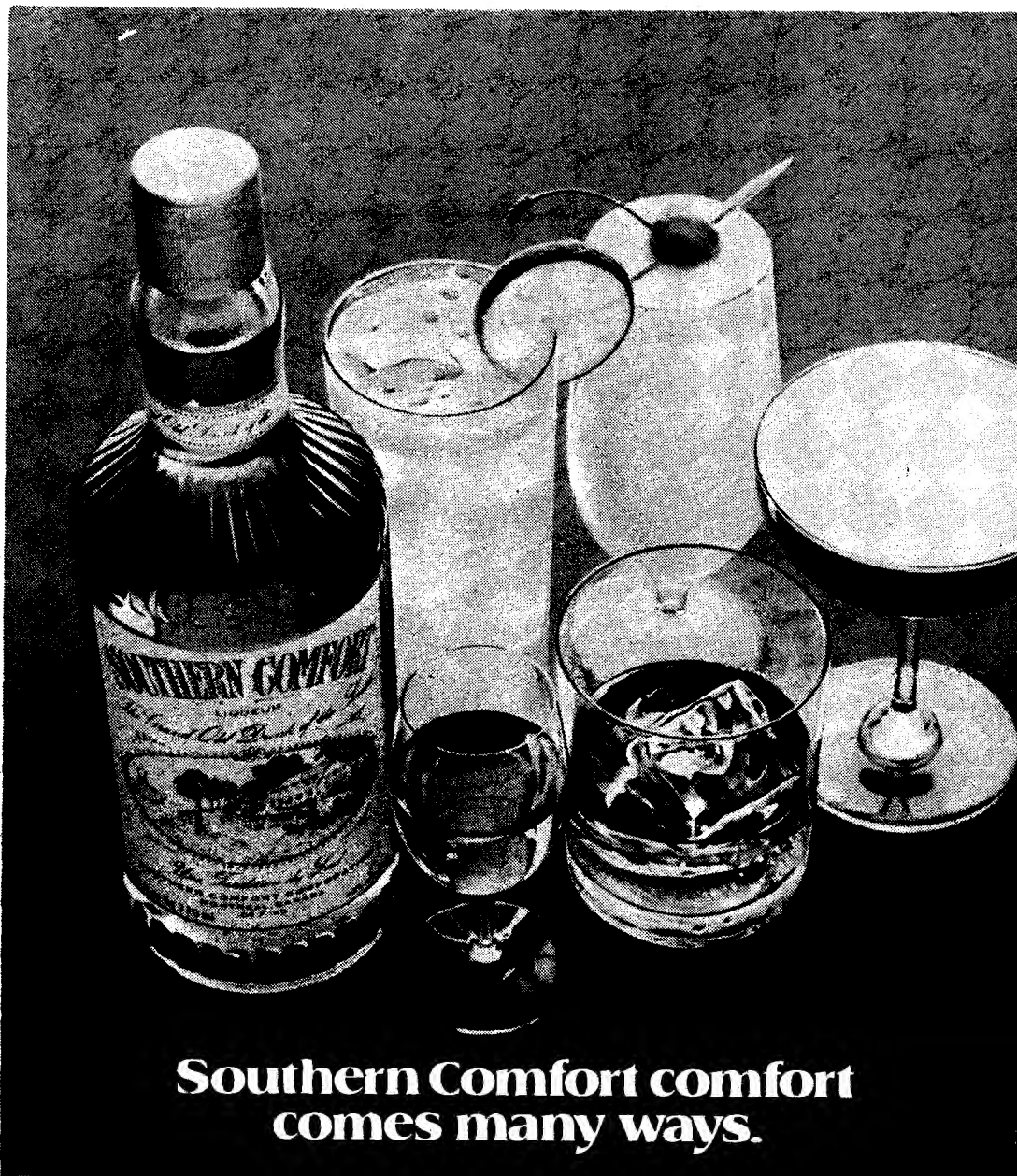
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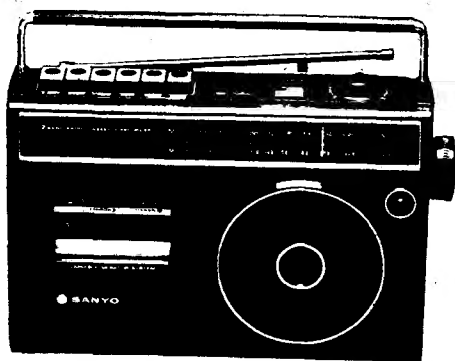
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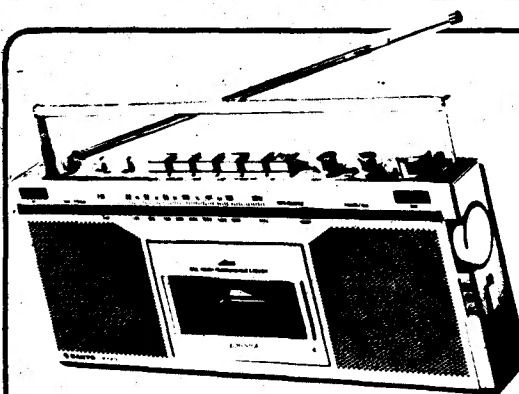


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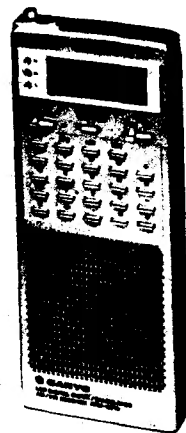


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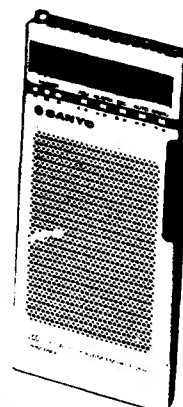


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# SUB manager retires

Chris Gates, a familiar person around the Students' Union Building for the last ten years, is leaving his position as operations manager.

Gates, who became operations manager in 1969, retires from the position effective December 7, and will move to Port Alberni, B.C.

Beginning his career at the university as the mechanical millwright foreman for physical plant operations, Mr. Gates brought a wealth of experience to his position when he joined the Students' Union in 1969.

Mr. Gates was "a pillar for the Students' Union," said SU president Dean Olmstead. He is well-known and respected in the university community, said Olmstead.

SU general manager Bert Best echoed Olmstead's sentiments, commenting that Gates

## Chinese scholars, from page three

millions of people are studying English so they can come abroad," says Chen.

"We are here to help build a country, and to realize modernization," says Chen. "It's very important to promote modernization in science and engineering."

The agreement to place scholars, reached after negotiations last year between officials of the Canadian and Chinese governments, establish a special program to facilitate the placement of approximately 100 Chinese scholars in Canadian institutions in 1979.

"always acted in the best interests of the Students' Union."

The Students' Union will hold an open house farewell reception for Mr. Gates on Wednesday, December 5, in

## Dropouts, from page three

in 1970-71, male withdrawals outnumbered female withdrawals even more than they did in 1978.

Personal reasons were the most common reason cited for withdrawal from university "three times as often as the other reasons," says Sartoris. Academic problems were also cited two and a half times as frequently as other reasons for withdrawal, he says.

And like last year's study, extracurricular activities, health reasons and unsatisfactory living conditions were not often important considerations in students' decisions to leave university.

Room 2 SUB, from 4:00 to 5:00 p.m. All students and employees on campus are invited.

The Gateway, on behalf of the entire Students' Union extends best wishes to Mr. Gates

Sartoris says he is surprised that so little has changed since 1970.

"The economic picture and the job situation are so different, and yet students seem to be reacting in terms of why they withdraw in a very similar fashion."

However, the most surprising fact, says Sartoris, is how few students actually leave university once they have registered.

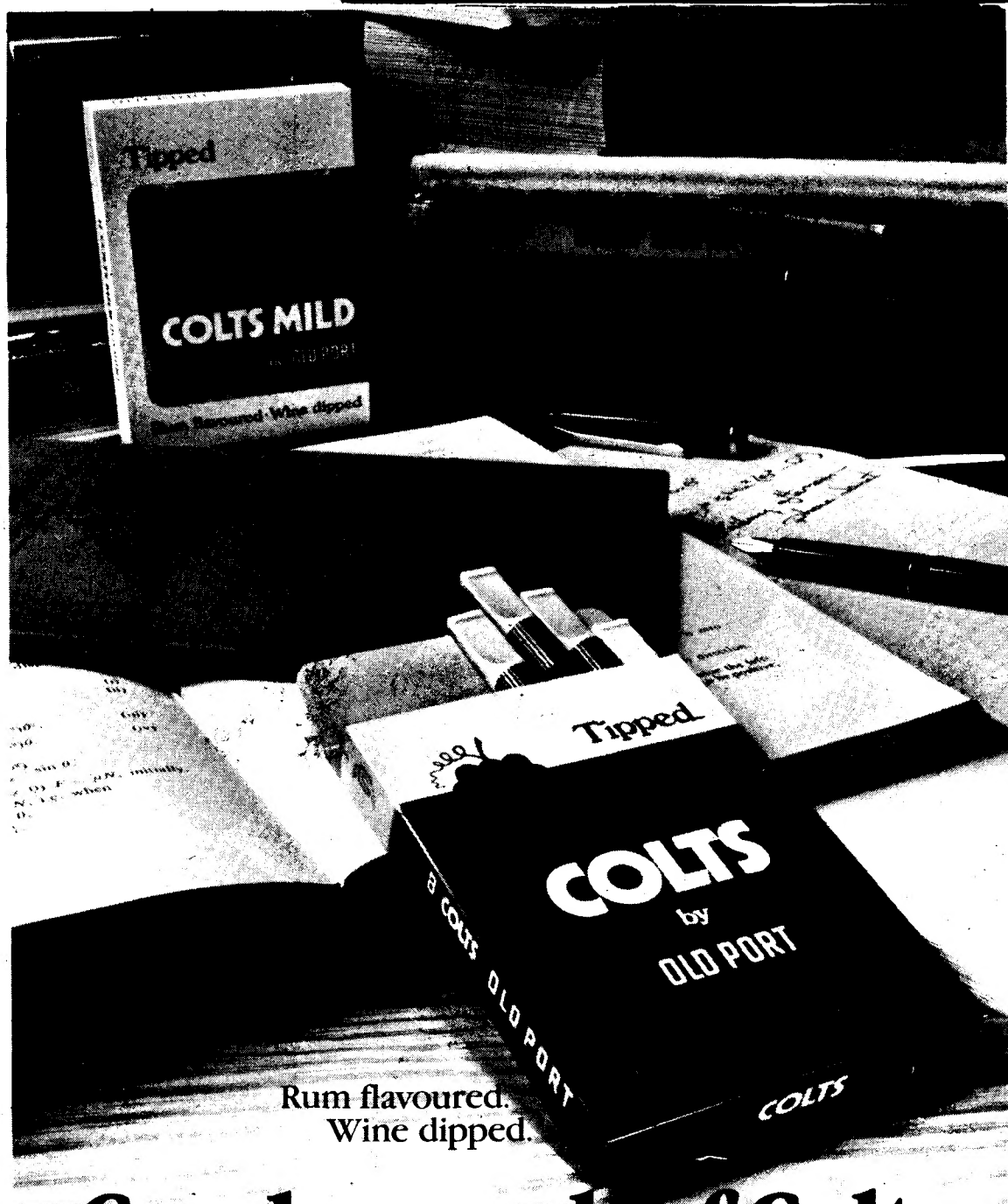
"It's sort of enlightening ... when you consider how many people enter university, it's a wonder we don't lose a considerably higher number than we do."

## Student Help

**Needs Volunteers who are concerned about the needs of fellow students.**

Volunteers should be *empathetic* individuals who are willing to give their time in a crisis-intervention/information phone-in/drop-in office. We invite you to call for further information and drop by for an application at:

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# Holocaust in Cambodia: the world's

by Beno John and Derrick Wilkinson

*What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? Yet who would have thought the old man to have so much blood in him?*

*Macbeth: Act 5 Scene 1*

By Christmas, an estimated two million Cambodians will have starved to death. Of a population that once numbered some 7.5 million to 8 million a decade ago, only about 2 million will survive to the new year, according to Red Cross estimates. Without immediate and massive aid — a minimum of 1000 tons of food a day to stave off starvation — at least 50 per cent of the remaining population will die of malnutrition and its related diseases.

Cambodians are starving to death largely through the world's indifference and the super-power politics deadlocked over measures that should be undertaken to alleviate a human tragedy that has no parallel in history. But judging from the American press, and the Canadian press which it dominates, Cambodia is the greatest media non-event of all time. Because the U.S. government has absolved itself of any responsibility for Cambodia's current state of affairs, the press has clearly avoided any detailed coverage.

The media, like the US State Department, have merely described the present situation with the smug and somewhat misleading disclaimer that the North Vietnamese government is the single cause of Cambodia's misfortune. They have isolated the Vietnamese-backed regime of Heng Samrin as the sole stumbling block to the Americans dispensing their aid. The press, and the State Department by maintaining the recognition of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge as the legitimate government of Cambodia, (now reduced to a few guerrilla-held strongholds) have underscored and misinterpreted the true nature of what is going on in Cambodia. There is the distinct impression that the situation is being exploited politically to undermine Vietnam, the old arch-enemy; America's Indochinese experiment that failed with a vengeance.

The problem with the media's and the US government's anti-Vietnam attitude is that it will do nothing to change the situation. In fact, by misrepresenting the situation, real solutions to the crisis are farther away. No effective solution to Cambodia's plight can be found until the fighting between the Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese forces ends. As long as the war continues, the fields will remain uncultivated and the famine will continue in a country which once could boast of being a major rice exporter in Indochina.

Ever since Vietnam invaded Cambodia at the end of 1978, rice production has been severely disrupted. The disruption of the December harvest and subsequent food shortages meant that only 10 per cent of the fields were planted for the second crop in the summer. Because of food shortages, most of the rice seed was eaten, and because of the war over 50 per cent of the rural population fled the land. The fighting itself renders cultivation virtually impossible.

At present it is clear the Vietnamese have no intention of pulling their troops from Cambodia until the Khmer Rouge are completely routed. And since there is no force that will commit itself to the removal of the Vietnamese, there can be only one solution; the fall of the Khmer Rouge. This can come about two ways. First, the Chinese could withdraw their support of the Khmer Rouge — a highly unlikely possibility — which would cause the Khmer Rouge strongholds to fall to the Vietnamese. Recall Idi Amin, who, with no external support fell within weeks to the hands of the Tanzanian invaders.

Second, the US, members of the EEC and other Western powers could give de facto recognition to the Heng Samrin regime and agree to Heng Samrin's demands that the distribution

of all aid entering Cambodia be controlled by Phnom Penh government.

Samrin's insistence on control over aid distribution isn't as outrageous as the US government and its media make it out to be. Samrin and his Vietnamese allies are clearly concerned about any of the aid reaching the Khmer Rouge, as it has already done so from the U.N.-administered refugee camps in Thailand. "Starving out" the Khmer Rouge-controlled territory would have two obvious effects; the combatants would be weakened, and the civilians would migrate into Vietnamese-controlled territory. Starving people will not think of politics; they will support whichever government can feed them.

Only the fall of the Khmer Rouge can restore "normalcy" to Cambodia. And only with the installation of a regime not hostile towards Hanoi, will the North Vietnamese leave Cambodia.

The US has refused to recognize Samrin's government out of purely political considerations. The US does not want to alienate China, which supports the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, to offset the Soviet Union's extensive influence in Vietnam. It was in fact the anti-Vietnam, Chinese-backed regime of Pol Pot that prompted Vietnam to launch its invasion of Cambodia last year as a punitive measure for Cambodian attacks on Vietnamese villages.

Furthermore, the US has had nothing to gain and more to lose by the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. It creates what the Americans think is a very real possibility; that the Vietnamese could push the fighting into Thailand, already a sanctuary for Khmer Rouge troops. The US, acting out of this fear, made a recent 'sale' of \$400 million worth of sophisticated arms to Thailand.

What all this boils down to is a sort of high-stakes, international poker game with the stakes being as high as the extinction or survival of the Cambodian people. As Norodom Sihanouk recently said, "the Chinese are determined to fight to the last Cambodian."

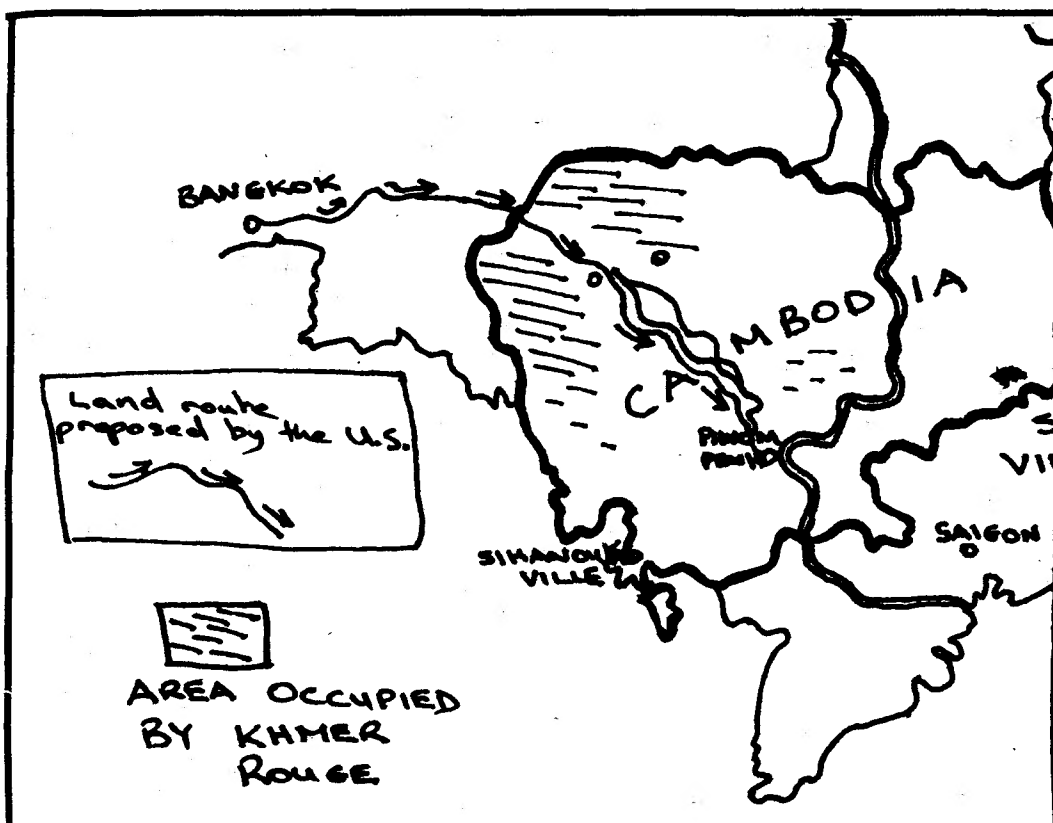
Likewise, the Soviets are determined to fight to the last Vietnamese, while the US watches indifferently. Since there is no realistic possibility of Heng Samrin giving up a Cambodia that he has virtually secured, only the Chinese and the Americans can pull their support — both overt and tacit — of the Khmer Rouge. Then the starving and the suffering can stop. But at this writing, with the media's continued evasion of the crisis and the subsequent public apathy and ignorance of what is going on in Cambodia, an immediate solution to the war looks very, very unlikely.

## U.S. destroys neutrality

It is illuminating to look back a few years in Cambodian history and isolate some of the recurring patterns which brought about its downfall. Even though this kind of an analysis is somewhat of a futile exercise for a country for which there seems little else left to do except lament, it might be a useful thing for anyone still retaining illusions about American regard for the sovereignty of other nations.

It is always understated, or almost forgotten, that ever since Cambodia won independence from France, the American government has been at odds with Cambodia. At the 1954 Geneva Conference convened to discuss the future of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the US staunchly refused to sign any of the final agreements which included the right for Cambodia to remain neutral, and the right for Cambodia to enter into any alliance which enabled it to maintain its policy of neutrality.

The American government's reaction to Cambodia's demands was well expressed by John Foster Dulles (Secretary of State for the Eisenhower



Administration) who condemned neutrality as "dangerous and immoral." For the Americans who had instituted puppet governments in the Philippines, South Vietnam and Thailand; Cambodia was in Dulles's words, "a missing link in the chain of anti-communist bastions [being forged] across Southern Asia."

US concern over Cambodia's independent policies was displayed by the appointment of Robert McClintock as ambassador to Cambodia. A top level CIA agent, McClintock diligently tried to persuade Prince Sihanouk (Cambodia's head of state) to join the American-created and American-dominated SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization) which, according to its charter was to "apply only to Communist aggression."

Sihanouk refused to join SEATO despite increased pressure from the Americans. Nervous about overt moves by the Americans to subvert Cambodia's neutrality, Sihanouk visited Peking in 1956 and obtained a grant of \$22.4 million and assurances that Cambodia's neutrality would be respected. The visit provoked armed incursions into Cambodia by Thai and South Vietnamese troops with the full knowledge and support of the CIA. In addition, South Vietnam and Thailand closed off their borders to Cambodia, effectively blocking off all access to a port.

The Americans, for their part, suspended aid programs temporarily and by the end of 1956, American planes began to violate Cambodian air space on a daily basis. US pressure simply created a reaction that became a steady pattern for the next decade and a half: Sihanouk turned to Peking more and more. In a direct response to American and South Vietnamese aggression, Cambodia accorded China diplomatic recognition in 1958.

Again, the Americans and their Asian allies retaliated characteristically. In 1959, Sihanouk was informed by French and Chinese intelligence of a plot engineered by the US to overthrow the government. The aborted coup had been discussed at a SEATO council meeting and obtained support and approval from the highest American sources, including President Eisenhower. The plan called for the use of the Khmer Seri (a CIA-backed, right-wing guerilla force) to instigate civil disturbance, to be followed by an armed take-over of Phnom Penh.

Although the coup was averted by the mass arrests of Khmer Seri leaders implicated in the plot, armed intrusions into Cambodia by Thai troops, ARVN troops (South Vietnamese) and American air raids escalated to the level where they were occurring daily. The Khmer Seri, meanwhile, stepped up their infiltration of Cambodia from

Thai and South Vietnamese bases. Despite Sihanouk's repeated complaints to the US, South Vietnam and Thailand, the raids continued unabated. This, coupled with the overt support the US was giving to the right-wing elements in Cambodia's National assembly and the Khmer Seri, forced Sihanouk to renounce all American aid in 1963.

By the end of 1964, the Cambodian government warned the American government that unless US and South Vietnamese border violations ceased, Cambodia was ready to sever all diplomatic connections with the US. The Americans responded by holding talks, but conceded nothing very significant and maintained that US incursions were prompted by the presence of NLF (North Vietnamese) troops in Cambodia, a claim that neither the US nor impartial investigative commissions substantiated until 1969.

Because of the American bombing of two Cambodian villages on April 28, 1965, Sihanouk severed diplomatic relations with the US on May 3. But the border violations continued to increase dramatically. Finally, in response to Sihanouk's repeated complaints to the U.N., an International Control Commission consisting of Canadian, Polish and Indian observers arrived in Cambodia to investigate the Prince's accusations. In 1965 the ICC reported that air and border violations were being conducted by American and ARVN troops using high explosive bombs, rockets, napalm and defoliant.

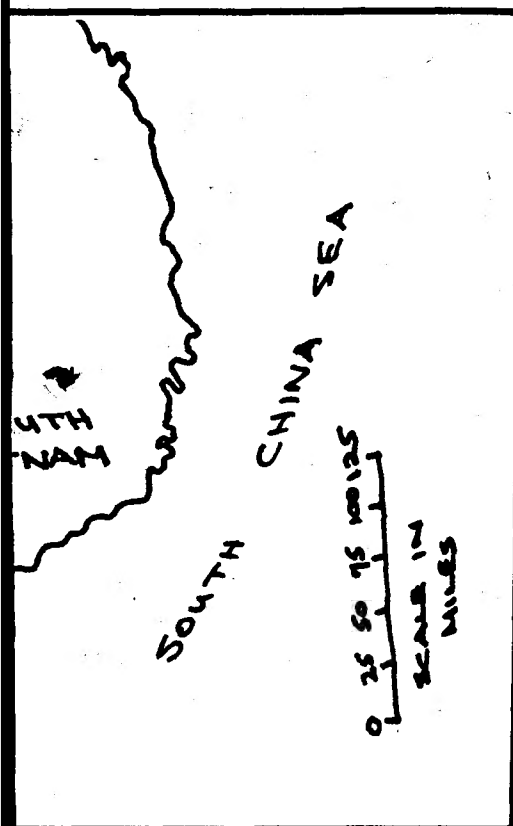
In addition, the ICC was unable to uncover any evidence of Viet Cong or NLF activity inside Cambodia.

Even at this point it is reasonable to surmise that the Americans were not chasing communists into Cambodia, but were instead attempting to coerce Cambodia into opening up another pro-US front against North Vietnam. The question of neutrality was simply irrelevant to US policy-makers. To be pro-Washington and anti-communist was America's peculiar understanding of neutrality.

The corrupting stream of dollars which bought American control in Thailand and South Vietnam finally had its effect in Cambodia. The elections of 1966 saw the rise of the Cambodian right wing to the National Assembly, a development which took Sihanouk completely by surprise. The emergence of the right had eroded the possibility of maintaining neutrality, a policy which Sihanouk had been able to pursue only by his skillful maneuvering between all shades of the political spectrum. The new cabinet, headed by General Lon Nol, an army chief, represented the pro-US sentiments of the propertied and merchant class who sorely missed the stream of dollars that came by their way during the days of



# bloody sin of omission



American aid.

Within a few months, the left-wing minority found itself increasingly alienated in the National Assembly. The economy began to deteriorate as the nationalized concerns such as the banks and factories enriched those who administered them. Corruption, smuggling and nepotism became so blatant and widespread that three cabinet ministers were forced to resign within a few months of taking office. Furthermore, there was a growing opposition in rural Cambodia to the Lon Nol government's arbitrary seizure of land from peasant landowners. Under the same government, the army arrested and executed hundreds of peasant leaders, especially in the Battambang region. The minority of the left wing in the National Assembly and three leftist cabinet ministers found themselves accused of fomenting peasant revolt and denounced as "foreign agents." Not surprisingly, the cabinet ministers (including the Khmer Rouge intellectual, & former economic minister, Khieu Samphan) disappeared into the jungle, to join the Khmer Rouge, a fledgling coalition of left-wing groups.

The rebellions and the rise of the Khmer Rouge were sufficient pretext for the government to declare open season on the leftists. Sihanouk, though still head of state, saw his power gradually eroded by the right. The situation was clearly out of control by early 1967; peasant agitation was widespread and hundreds of people disappeared into the jungles to avoid arrest and execution. By May 1967, Lon Nol was forced to tender his resignation to Sihanouk because of widespread agitation and charges of corruption and mismanagement.

Although forced to resign, Lon Nol never left the National Assembly. The inroads the right-wing had made into the state apparatus increasingly hampered Sihanouk's attempts to reconcile the militant left (now hiding in the jungles) with the right. The events between 1967 to 1970 when Sihanouk's government was overthrown by the US-backed coup of Lon Nol are too complex to be discussed here, except in a general way.

The Cambodian army for the first time began attacking the Vietcong for aiding and training the Khmer Rouge. Hanoi had dramatically increased the number of North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia by 1969, presumably fearing being outflanked by the right-wing controlled army of Cambodia, the Americans and the ARVN in South Vietnam.

Sihanouk tried to deal with a runaway economy, and tried everything to contain increased Vietcong activity in Cambodia, as well as end increased American and South Vietnamese border violations. But an uncooperative

National Assembly purged of the left eventually led to the dissolution of successive governments that Sihanouk had hastily put together. The events leading up to the all-out American bombardment of Cambodia in 1969 and Lon Nol's takeover were the result of Nixon's policy to escalate the war directly contrary to what was being reported to the American public at that time.

Events between 1967 and 1979 show the complete erosion of the neutrality Sihanouk had not actively pursued for a decade and a half. The left had taken to the jungles, while the right gradually wrested control away from Sihanouk and the National Assembly. In the interim, the US poured massive amounts of military aid into the Khmer Seri, Lon Nol's army, while increasing armed attacks on Cambodian territory. With the fall of Sihanouk went all of Cambodia's chances of surviving the havoc and destruction the Americans brought to Indochina. With the fall of Sihanouk and the National Assembly, the dream of neutrality, independence and Khmer self-sufficiency was replaced by a savage nightmare that no other people in the world have undergone.

## The Nixon Doctrine

On March 18, 1970, with the support of the Cambodian military, Lon Nol launched a coup and ousted Prince Sihanouk. Within five days, in response to the coup, the communist NUFK (National United Front of Kampuchea) was formed. By the end of the year, the NUFK had gained control of about 70 per cent of the country, including most of the major agricultural areas, effectively removing the main economic base of Lon Nol's Government of Khmer Republic (GKR). The GKR turned to the US for aid and Uncle Sam was more than willing. Between 1970 and its final collapse in 1975, the Lon Nol government received \$1.9 billion in assistance. But the aid was primarily to support the GKR (read US) war effort. During the fiscal years 1971, 72, 73, US aid amounted to \$748 million, of which less than 1 per cent was used for non-military purposes. In addition, US planes dropped nearly 400,000 tons of bombs on the Cambodian countryside and, in defiance of congressional sanctions, trained and advised Lon Nol's troops.

Because of the bombing and the prolonged civil war, millions of people were forced to migrate from the countryside to the cities. Between 1970 and 1975 the population of Phnom Penh, for example, rose from 600,000 to 3 million. With the dramatic increase of the urban populations and with food and medicine available only at prices well beyond the reach of the average person, the cities became giant slums. Starvation, disease, unsanitary and overcrowded living conditions caused the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people in Phnom Penh alone.

In the midst of this appalling situation the US Ambassador to Cambodia stated that "... since the US was providing military and economic aid to Cambodia, it was the policy of the US to encourage other countries to assist Cambodia with humanitarian needs."

The US support package was described by Richard Nixon himself as the "Nixon Doctrine in its purest form." It is clear that the US was prepared to accept mass starvation over an indefinite period of time in order to postpone the military defeat of its client. It is also clear that the US was more concerned with the success of its anti-communist policy in Cambodia than about human suffering.

Constantly undermining US military ambitions, however, were the greedy and corrupt officials of the GKR. It has been estimated that over \$2 million dollars a month went into the pockets of the officers of the Cambodian army. They did this by "padding"

their troop strength reports and then pocketing the paychecks of the non-existent soldiers and sometimes the paychecks of real ones as well. Much more rampant, however, was the practice of selling military supplies, medicine and food to merchants who, in time, turned around and sold it to the highest bidder on the black market, often to Cambodian or Vietnamese revolutionaries.

High-ranking military and government officials made huge fortunes by diverting to such merchants, supplies, especially fuel, that had been provided by US aid programs. In 1974 it was estimated that fully half of the \$350 million in aid was skimmed off by such practices.

The period of 1970 - 1975, then, was characterized by war, wide-spread corruption, famine and disease. By the time the NUFK gained control of Phnom Penh, the country had been all but completely destroyed.

By mid-morning on April 17, 1975, the first of the Khmer Rouge troops began to arrive in Phnom Penh. Before noon, the evacuation of the city had begun. By late that afternoon, the city was almost empty. About 2.5 million people were forced out onto the highways, in the long march back to the countryside. The NUFK or Khmer Rouge, as Prince Sihanouk had dubbed them some years earlier, were beginning, with ruthless efficiency, to rebuild Cambodia.

It soon became clear, however, that the Cambodian people's troubles were far from over. Kampuchea, the name the new rulers substituted for Cambodia, became a vast and somber work camp. The work was hard and endless. In most areas work began at about 5:00 a.m. and continued until dark with a few hours at mid-day to do lighter work in the shade. As Radio Phnom Penh said, "Democratic Kampuchea is one huge work site; wherever one may be something is being built."

With regard to food, it appears that the situation did improve somewhat. The average person had a diet of rice, corn, green beans and a few types of fruit (mainly bananas). In addition, fish, pork and chicken were available in limited quantities. This meant that although the diet was somewhat monotonous, it did maintain minimal nutritional standards.

Medical treatment was another story, however. Most of the doctors in Cambodia at the time of the communist takeover were foreign nationals and were deported. Of approximately 500 doctors in April of 1975, only about 47 remained. These 47 Cambodian doctors had to look after approximately 5 million people, a ratio of over 100,000 to 1. In addition, medical supplies were all but non-existent. The major source of medicines were traditional herbs and roots. By 1976 quinine was being imported from China and was apparently the only "modern" medicine available.

## The Khmer Rouge

A *faux pas* such as questioning the government was grounds for summary execution. There was no room in Democratic Kampuchea for dissent; there was no room for difference. Each man, woman and child became a tool. With the indifference of a calculator, the government implemented policies that were based upon theories that contained no regard for human factors. When all is said and done one must agree with Hanoi's statement; (whatever their motives may have been) "In Cambodia, a former island of peace...no one smiles today. Now the land is soaked with blood and tears...Cambodia is hell on earth."

Concomitant with their domestic policies was an international position of almost (China was an exception) total isolation. This isolation was pursued with xenophobic zeal. By May 1, 1975 all known foreigners in Cambodia had either been deported or executed. The purges continued with a special emphasis

on the Vietnamese. Those associated with Vietnamese, those thought of being associated with Vietnamese, those who had been to Vietnam, those who spoke Vietnamese; the variations were seemingly endless.

It is difficult to pinpoint exactly when relations between Vietnam and Cambodia began to deteriorate, though it seems certain that it was before 1975. China has been, and still is, the major supporter of the Khmer Rouge. As such, it has a lot of influence in Cambodia. Relations between Vietnam and China began to deteriorate after Nixon's visit to Peking in 1972 and finally broke down after Hanoi's victory over South Vietnam in 1975. Concern about the possible power of a united Vietnam caused the Chinese to cut off all military aid to Vietnam.

Hanoi responded with a hasty entry into the Soviet controlled COMECON (the Communist Council for Mutual Economic Assistance). The Chinese countered by stepping up arms trade with Phnom Penh. Vietnam charged that Peking was encouraging Khmer Rouge harassment along the Vietnamese border, and claimed that Chinese intent was "to provoke a disease that is not fatal to us, but would keep us always sick". Peking feared encirclement by the U.S.S.R. and a pro-Soviet Vietnam. Hanoi was afraid of being encircled by China and Cambodia.

On December 25, 1978, Vietnam launched a massive blitzkrieg into Cambodia. The front moved forward with surprising speed and on January 7, 1979 the Vietnamese took control of Phnom Penh. Under Heng Samrin, they installed the new "People's Revolutionary Council" to rule on Hanoi's terms. The Khmer Rouge leaders escaped back into the jungles once more.

## Apocalypse now?

Since the December 1978 Vietnamese invasion, the Khmer people have been decimated. And although reports of widespread starvation were coming out of the country by the summer months of 1979, international aid has just now begun to trickle into Cambodia. At this writing, only \$2 million of the \$15 million the Canadian government pledged to Cambodia has reached the country. Another \$3 million in food has gone to refugee camps in Thailand and Cambodia.

Relief supplies have been slow in entering the country because the Heng Samrin regime wants to control distribution of the supplies. To date, OXFAM is the only major relief agency allowed into the country.

The majority of the aid pledged (ie. \$69 million from the US, \$15 million from Canada) is administered by the U.N. committee on refugees which, like the American government, has insisted on the right to control the distribution of food. Consequently, the major donor of food to Cambodia is still the Soviet Union, and that goes to feed Vietnamese troops before it feeds Cambodians.

Unfortunately, the aid administered by the U.N. in Thailand, has gone towards supplying the Khmer Rouge troops. A correspondent for the *Far Eastern Economic Review* reports that he watched "well-fed guerrillas pouring U.N.-provided rice into sausage-shaped, cloth tubes to be carried back into the combat zone." Other reports confirm widespread Khmer Rouge infiltration of Thai relief camps which explains Samrin's insistence on control over supplies distribution.

At present there does not seem to be any hope for a political solution to the crisis. This leaves only one possible alternative; the Heng Samrin regime should be recognized as the only government of Cambodia, and the Khmer Rouge sacrificed for the greater good of Cambodia. If such a measure is not quickly implemented, it is extremely likely that there will no longer be a Khmer people left in Cambodia.

# Movies of the Seventies

Here are the 10 best and worst movies of the seventies according to the following critics and movie fans. Of course, "best of" lists of any sort are kind of absurd. As Bill Beard says, they may say more about the tastes of the compilers than about the categories "from which the lists are drawn." But, they do say something about the type of movies that have stayed in peoples' minds, and they are fun to read — as long as they're not taken too seriously. There's no use dropping a nut if someone includes your favorite movie on their ten worst list. So grin and bear it.

## John Charles

The ever witty, effirflivious John Charles is U of A Special Collections Librarian as well as music critic for the *Sun*. He admits to watching the occasional movie.

There are several different kinds of lists you can make for the best films of the '70s: personal favorites, or movies which are particularly symptomatic of this decade, or movies which 100 years from now will tell our ancestors what our era was like. First I'll give my favorites, in alphabetical order.

1. *The American Friend* (Wenders) 1977 West German
2. *Le Boucher* (Chabrol) 1970 France
3. *Carrie* (De Palma) 1976 American
4. *The King of Marvin Gardens* (Refelson) 1973 American
5. *The Long Goodbye* (Altman) 1973 American
6. *The Marquis of O* (Rohmer) 1977 West German
7. *Middle of the World* (Tanner) 1976 Swiss
8. *The Passenger* (Antonioni) 1975 British
9. *Providence* (Resnais) 1978 British
10. *Rabid* (Cronenberg) 1977 Canadian

A second list is a happy combination of films which show us what the 70s were about in present concern, and attitudes towards the past, all of which are also personal favorites.

1. *Assault on Precinct 13* (Carpenter) 1975 American
2. *Between Friends* (Shebib) 1973 Canadian
3. *Chinatown* (Polanski) 1974 American
4. *The Deer Hunter* (Cimino) 1978 American
5. *Lacombe Lucien* (Malle) 1974 French
6. *Manhattan* (Allen) 1979 American
7. *Nashville* (Altman) 1976 American
8. *Night Moves* (Penn) 1975 American
9. *Rejeanne Padovani* (Arcand) 1973 Canadian
10. *Taxi Driver* (Scorcese) 1976 American

The worst movies of the 70s are worth pointing out on grounds of pretensions and pomposity, for sublime tiresomeness, or notably inept direction. As an admirer of musicals I was especially offended by several entries which practically destroyed the genre.

1. *Apocalypse Now* (Coppola) 1979 Americaa
2. *The Goodbye Girl* (Ross) 1977 American
3. *Grease* (Kleiser) 1978 American
4. *Invasion of the Body Snatchers* (Kaufman) 1978 American
5. *Lucky Lady* (Donen) 1976 American
6. *The Purple Taxi* (Boisset) 1978 French
7. *Sorcerer* (Friedkin) 1978 American
8. *Time After Time* (Meyer) 1979 American
9. *The Wiz* (Lumet) 1978 American
10. *A Woman Under the Influence* (Cassavetes)

A special award must go to Robert Altman who in one decade has created a remarkable group of films (at least 12) equal to some directors' whole career. Coppola, DePalma, Spielberg, Lucas must also be welcomed as very talented new Hollywood directors.

The ascendancy of the West German cinema is also remarkable: films by Fassbinder, Herzog and Wenders are just the best-known, and most have shown in Edmonton in some fashion.

## Marni Stanley

Marni has been in the hot seat this year, reviewing films for the *Gateway*.

### The Ten Best (the commercial view)

- A Clockwork Orange* 1971  
A masterful and chilling movie.
- Fiddler on the Roof* 1971  
A touch sentimental but with all the pride and strength of good folk opera just saved from commercialism.
- The Godfather* 1972  
A film that relies upon a great many well-crafted characterizations. Who will ever forget the horse's head or Brando's last performance.
- Cabaret* 1972  
Liza Minelli with her act together and Joel Gray looking enticingly decadent.
- Chinatown* 1974  
A movie with all the style of a 40's thriller or a Raymond Chandler novel, one of Nicholson's best performances.
- Nashville* 1975

## Tom Barrett

Tom couldn't get a job at the post office, so he went to work for the *Journal*. And don't ever ask him about *The Deerhunter*.

Despite numerous disaster and creature flicks, and many terrible sequels and remakes, the seventies was an interesting decade for filmgoers. New directors like Francis Ford Coppola, Robert Altman, Terrence Mallick, Martin Scorsese, Michael Cimino and Woody Allen were the dominant figures as directors began to replace 'movie stars' in the public eye.

For the following lists, only commercial films in English were considered.

1. *The Deer Hunter* (USA, 1979: Michael Cimino)  
The most powerful and provocative film of the decade. A vivid and moving exploration of the impact of the Viet Nam War on a group of friends and the small industrial Pennsylvania community they inhabit. A stunning portrayal of male relationships at play and at war.
2. *Mean Streets* (USA, 1973: Martin Scorsese)

Scorsese scored his first major success with this brutally realistic portrayal of a group of small time hoods in New York's Little Italy. This film has an almost ragged quality to it which captures perfectly the speedy, violent and totally visionless world of the central characters, and leaves us tense and on edge, just as they are.

3. *Annie Hall* (USA, 1977: Woody Allen)  
A funny, intelligent look at Woody Allen's favorite subject, modern relationships. Allen possesses the rare gift of making audiences laugh while moving them.
4. *Nashville* (USA, 1975: Robert Altman)

A marvelous rollercoaster of a film that never stops moving or challenging the viewer. Twenty four characters flash before our eyes as the capital of country music becomes a microcosm of the USA.

5. *Badlands* (USA, 1973: Terrence Mallick)  
Mallick makes one of the most auspicious directorial debuts in years. Empty lives, empty dreams and empty spaces are the dominant landscape in Mallick's gothic vision of bored, banal middle America.
6. *The Last Picture Show* (USA, 1971: Peter Bogdanovich)

A funny and tender film about a young boy achieving manhood in a small Texas town in the fifties. The end of an era is captured perfectly by the unobtrusive black and white photography.

7. *The American Friend* (W. Ger., 1977: Wim Wenders)

A beautiful and perplexing psychodrama that gains immeasurably from repeat viewing. The photography is magnificent.

8. *Deliverance* (USA, 1972: John Boorman)  
Four Georgia businessmen take a canoe trip down a wild river and end up in a desperate struggle for survival that is both frightening and revealing.
9. *O Lucky Man* (G.B., 1973: Lindsay Anderson)  
Malcolm McDowell is wonderful as the aspiring coffee salesman on an ill-starred odyssey around England. His often hilarious misadventures paint a vivid portrait of the pitfalls of the capitalist life.
10. *The Conversation* (USA, 1974: Francis Ford Coppola)

Gene Hackman is perfect as an electronics/surveillance expert who finds his own tools turned against him as he is drawn into a web of murder and intrigue. Intelligently raises subtle questions about

A lot of people come and go and the result is astonishing.

1. *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* 1975  
Ken Kesey's novel transformed to the screen with a great deal of energy and a number of strong performances. Remember, Big Nurse is watching you.
2. *Annie Hall* 1977

The best comedy of the decade — Woody Allen allowing all the real personas to show through with wonderful results.

3. *Interiors* 1978  
A beautifully filmed study of family and "self-expression." Mary Beth Hurt and Geraldine Page deserve special mention.
4. *Breaking Away* 1979

I have no defense for including this film except that I enjoyed it immensely. It is a wonderfully affectionate, unpretentious movie.

5. *Worst Love Story* 1970  
"Love means never having to say you're sorry" and other trite expressions. Ali McGraw dying the ultimate in beautiful deaths while Ryan O'Neal pouts.
6. *The Great Gatsby* 1974

An insult to Fitzgerald as well as the audience. Sam Waterston gave a memorable performance but Mia Farrow more than counterbalanced.

personal responsibility and the right to privacy.

I take great pride in claiming I missed the worst ten films. This list includes (in no particular order) the ten worst I did see, including the most overrated films (like *The Sting*) and the most disappointing (like *1900*) ones.

1. *Rocky Two*  
A perfect example of why sequels are almost always a mistake.
2. *Walking Tall* final chapter  
First the bad news; they made another one. Now the good news; they finally killed off Buford.
3. *Save The Tiger*  
A boring, vacuous, totally unconvincing film.
4. *1900*

Intellectual poverty outweighs visual poetry in this epic diatribe. Myth in the negative sense.

5. *Blazing Saddles*  
A pitiful attempt at humor. Jerry Lewis appears sophisticated and intelligent by comparison.
6. *The Serpent's Egg*

This is what happens when you mix Ingmar Bergman and Dino De Laurentis.

7. *Eiger Sanction*  
Honest, I only watched it on TV. By the way, I fell asleep. Does anyone know how it ended?
8. *And Justice For All*

Norman Jewison's worst yet. Most of the laughs are unintentional. The cutie pie mugging away in the foreground is former actor Al Pacino.

9. *The Sting*  
See the big bad crooks? Aren't they cute and cuddly? Now, see the little crooks. Aren't they noble, and clever? Ugh.
10. *Killer Bees, The Frogs*, etc.

My one complaint is that no one likes my suggestion that a movie be made about killer goats that eat their way up from South America and invade California. Anyone interested in more details can contact me via the *Gateway*.

## Bill Beard

Bill reviews films for CKUA as well as teaching a film study course at the U of A.

Of course this whole business of making lists is really indefensible, since it almost invariably says much less about the category from which the lists are drawn than it does about the private preferences of the person making up the list. Hence the popularity of list-making: it's a great chance to show off your taste. Never having been behind-hand in this activity, I approach the task with enthusiasm.

But really — the ten best movies of the decade? The field is too vast and the kinds of points to be made so various that one list can't possibly do the job. So:

- 1 Profound Masterpieces**
1. *Le Boucher* (Claude Chabrol) France 1970
  2. *Claire's Knee* (Eric Rohmer) France 1970
  3. *The Ceremony* (Nagasi Oshima) Japan 1971
  4. *The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie* (Luis Bunuel) France 1972
  5. *Company Limited* (Satyajit Ray) India 1972
  6. *Don't Look Now* (Nicholas Roeg) Great Britain 1973
  7. *Return from Africa* (Alain Tanner) Switzerland 1973
  8. *The Passenger* (Michelangelo Antonioni) Great Britain 1975

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## Jonathon Livingston Seagull

The book was bad enough but this — I know someone who will argue that they used eyeliner on the birds; it didn't help.

1. *Barry Lyndon* 1975  
A visually beautiful film destroyed by one of the industry's most memorable moments of miscasting — Ryan O'Neal as Thackeray's rake.
2. *I Will I Will for Now* 1976

Dianne Keaton and Eliot Gould at very low ebb. About as amusing as a Gong Show tape played backwards.

3. *A Bridge Too Far* 1977

You'd think with all the money they invested on this thing they could at least have given the illusion of direction.

4. *Moment by Moment* 1978  
A silly, silly film.
5. *The Turning Point* 1978  
Soap-opera cliches and the least credible love scenes of the 70s.
6. *Rocky II* 1979

Obnoxious ego-indulgence, there ought to be a law or at the very least a plot.

7. *The Deer Hunter* 1978  
A dangerously manipulative film full of overwrought metaphors and exploitative emoting.



# More movies of the Seventies

9. *Three Women* (Robert Altman) U.S.A. 1977
10. *The American Friend* (Wim Wenders) West Germany 1977

## II Damn Good Movies

1. *Rejeanne Padovani* (Denys Arcand) Canada 1973
2. *Charley Varrick* (Don Siegel) U.S.A. 1973
3. *Day for Night* (Francois Truffaut) France 1973
4. *The King of Marvin Gardens* (Bob Rafelson) U.S.A. 1973
5. *The Romantic Englishwoman* (Joseph Losey) Great Britain 1975
6. *The Missouri Breaks* (Arthur Penn) U.S.A. 1976
7. *Taxi Driver* (Martin Scorsese) U.S.A. 1976
8. *The Pink Panther Strikes Again* (Blake Edwards) U.S.A. 1976
9. *Welcome to L.A.* (Alan Rudolph) U.S.A. 1977
10. *Annie Hall* (Woody Allen) U.S.A. 1977

## III Polymorphous Perversity

1. *Little Murders* (Alan Arkin) U.S.A. 1971
2. *Two-Lane Blacktop* (Monte Hellman) U.S.A. 1974
3. *La Grande Bouffe* (Marco Ferreri) France 1973
4. *Ulzana's Raid* (Robert Aldrich) U.S.A. 1973
5. *Bring Me the Head of Alfredo Garcia* (Sam Peckinpah) U.S.A. 1974
6. *The Night Porter* (Liliana Cavani) Italy 1974
7. *Dark Star* (John Carpenter) U.S.A. 1974
8. *92 in the Shade* (Thomas McGuane) U.S.A. 1975
9. *Rabid* (David Cronenberg) Canada 1977
10. *Dawn of the Dead* (George Romero) U.S.A. 1979

A choice of ten worst movies of the decade is easier to make. Still, even here distinctions must be made. What, after all, is the point in dragging up the names of cheap, forgotten little turkeys that essentially never did anyone any harm — especially when there are fatter prey in sight? So:

## The Ten Worst Movies of the 1970's

1. *El Topo* (Alexander Jodorowsky) Mexico 1970
2. *A Clockwork Orange* (Stanley Kubrick) U.S.A. 1971
3. *The Canterbury Tales* (Pier Paolo Pasolini) Italy 1973
4. *Blazing Saddles* (Mel Brooks) U.S.A. 1974
5. *Bite the Bullet* (Richard Brooks) U.S.A. 1975
6. *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* (Milos Forman) U.S.A. 1976
7. *Looking for Mr. Goodbar* (Richard Brooks) U.S.A. 1977

8. *1900* (Bernardo Bertolucci) Italy 1978
9. *Invasion of the Body Snatchers* (Phil Kaufman) U.S.A. 1978
10. *Quintet* (Robert Altman) U.S.A. 1979

As for evaluating the decade as a whole cinematically, it's too early yet. Now, ten years later, the 60s are just coming into focus as a period, and the

70s probably won't do so for some time to come. I think it likely that as time passes we will want to see the decade 1967-77 as more of a piece, a period when violence and alienation were at their height. The last couple of years seem to have seen a swing (at least in American movies) away from the abyss and towards populism, romance and comedy. But time alone will tell.

## Heritage Series opens impressively

### Concert review by John Charles

A remarkable piano recital was given Sunday to an audience of 50 in SUB Theatre. The Heritage Series of Concerts opened their season with Christina Petrowska Bregent. This Ottawa-born artist is especially renowned for modern repertoire, and she dazzlingly demonstrated why.

Seven of Debussy's "Preludes", Book Two, were the evening's first and most substantial section. Though written in 1913 these vividly descriptive works are still modern for many listeners. Bregent immediately revealed her command of delicate pianissimos and rapidly purring line in "Brouillards," which went by a touch too quickly. "Feuilles mortes," however, showed superb understanding of the inner voices and structure, as well as its strangely passionate nature.

In "La Terrasse des Audiences du Clair de Lune," the solemn, mysterious sense of moonlight upon vast, hushed spaces was conjured up with extraordinary delicacy and accuracy as to be almost tangible.

The final two pieces, "Ondine" and "Feux d'artifice," were brilliantly played with almost preternatural control.

The next two works were by modern Ukrainian composers, adding further novelty to an unhackneyed program. Valentin Silvestrov's "Elegy" (1967) presented a wistful progression of fragments broken into by aggressive, dissonant phrases. It failed to develop or to form a convincing whole, however, suggesting instead random exercises for exploring technique. The pretentious notes described the piece as "full of gestural sounds and extraordinarily fermenting." Perhaps a bit more yeast would help.

"Panneau" (1963) by Volodymyr Huba evoked for me the Shrovetide carnival music of Stravinsky's "Petrushka," even to the wisps of melody wafting

about over an exciting toccata-like rhythm. It is a good-humored work requiring terrific stamina, which Bregent certainly has.

After intermission we heard three of Messiaen's "Vingt Regards Sur l'enfant Jesus". This cycle of 1946 is typical of Messiaen in its elaborate mystical-visionary religious program and vast range of expression and dynamics. They require a brighter, more percussive sound than Debussy, and Bregent played them wonderfully.

"Premiere Communion de la Vierge" alternates between cascades of high notes and a mysterious stillness. "Noel" includes thunderous carillon-like peals of sound in celebration of Christ's birth. The intense life and rhythmic suppleness of these performances, combined with the delicate colors Bregent controls was impressive.

I'd love to hear her play Scriabin some time, as her spectacular technique partnered by her grasp of sensuous mysticism is ideal for that strange Russian composer.

The evening's only let-down was Chopin's "Andante Spianato" and "Grande Polonaise, Op. 22." There were many things to admire, such as the cool, silvery melody at the work's opening, and her feathery runs.

But in the middle section there was some choppy phrasing, and a mannered, fussy use of rubato, which had been so well used in Debussy. The glittering climax seemed routine and even bangy.

Bregent's encore was a virtuoso set of variations by Liszt which is hilariously impossible to play. Her fleetness in trills, arpeggios and every circus trick conceivable was exhilarating. She is one of the finest pianists Edmonton has ever heard and I hope she returns soon to a larger audience.

The Students' Union Refugee Committee Presents

## An End of Classes Celebration In the SUB Games Room

### Bowling Tournament

#### Prizes Awarded For:

Highest total score for 3 games  
Highest score for single game  
Three hidden scores

Entry Fee: \$3 for 3 games (free shoes)

No Limit — Enter as many times as you like

#### Date:

Friday, December 7: 4 PM to 10:30 PM  
Saturday December 8: 11 AM to 10:30 PM  
Sunday December 9: 1 PM to 10:30 PM

### Foosball Tournament

Prizes: Trophies to be Awarded

Competition: Singles and Doubles

Date: Saturday, December 8

Register at SUB Games Room Cashier

### Pool Tournament

#### Prizes Awarded For:

Lowest Score  
Second Lowest Score  
Third Lowest Score

#### Competition:

Lowest number of shots taken to pocket 15 pool balls

#### Entry Fee:

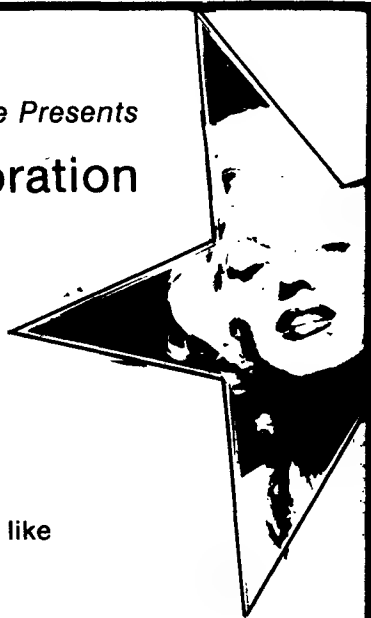
\$1 per game.

No Limit — enter as many times as you like

#### Date:

Friday December 7: 4PM to 10:30 PM  
Saturday December 8: 11 AM to 10:30 PM  
Sunday December 9: 1 PM to 10:30 PM

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## Analysis:

# Take the fees and run where?

by Karl Wilberg

The U of A sports program has been successful and has produced winning teams and programs. Still, there are problems in direction that could threaten the U of A's previously certain success. The Athletic services department coaches and staff try to provide players with first rate opportunities. However, the question arises what these opportunities should be and how they should be reached. Unfortunately the decision making University Athletic Board, responsible for these decisions, seems to contribute little to policy or review of priorities.

There is no shortage of ideas concerning what a sport program should be. For example, Debbie Shogan, coordinator of womens intercollegiate sports, believes a sports program should first serve university athletes. Shogan

states "the program is for individuals involved in it" and "it isn't the spectator or press that is catered to. Those are secondary goals". Shogan goes on to say "All of us have a responsibility to the community." In total, Shogan believes sports and the Athletic services department "should reflect the general values of education" and be funded like any other department.

Also, unlike other departments, the UAB, a board of student representation must make decisions that affect the Athletics department. Unfortunately, fundamental decisions seem to go unmade or unexpressed.

For example, Shogan asks "whether a program is to serve the athlete or the program itself?" Questions about recruitment of players outside the U of A, and questions how sports should be promoted have to be made.

Also, a consistent policy should visibly exist. Otherwise

what Shogan calls "false distinctions" like the belief you "either believe in razzmatazz or playdays" will be made. Shogan herself believes that good athletes, or the "product on the floor" are "incidental" to promotional campaigns. Shogan goes on to mention the high number of conference champions from the U of A and comments the events were noteworthy although "we didn't have three of four press conferences and feed them (the press) chicken dinner."

Still, Shogan remarks there is some rationale for promotion. However, it is a "development thing" involving "letters to summer camps and summer league . . . For those reasons promotion has benefits." In any case though she emphasizes "the first concern is whether athletes are well enough prepared" with "good equipment" and are "happy."

Shogan dislikes the associa-

tion "If you're not part of the razzmatazz then there is the implication sport isn't important."

In total it is obvious beliefs at the U of A will differ and the long term direction of athletic programs will depend on the beliefs that prevail.

Consequently, one imagines the UAB is constantly reviewing old funding priorities and is establishing visible guidelines. Unfortunately, this activity, if it exists, is difficult to see.

Instead, as Shogan suggests, the UAB is hampered, as a decision making body. Shogan states "what the board does in any given year depends on the student leadership." Shogan elaborates saying "Years when they (students) are gung-ho to get to the bottom of things and find policy — the year runs out."

Consequently, it appears students have little time to learn how the department works, let alone create policy. Similarly,

Shogan states the "UAB is supposed to be a policy board and an approver of budget — but it isn't." In the absence of experienced student leadership, the UAB often resembles what Shogan terms "a reporting meeting."

A look at the minutes of a UAB meeting shows that important matters are discussed. However, consistent policy is absent.

The U of A has good administrators who generally have athlete's best interests in mind. Still, without visible aims the UAB will be prone to funding changes, encouraged by government restrictions in funding, that penalize some programs to sustain others.

What is needed is an evaluation of all sports programs and to what degree they benefit students and the community. Unfortunately, this may be impossible with the UAB's present nature.

## As if by magic

During the last few years sport programs at the U of A had a way of disappearing. The old Bears ski team was no exception and vanished two years ago. However last year the team was revived and this year is one of the strongest in Alberta.

This rapid transformation occurred largely because the team has attracted one of Alberta's best coaches and a number of first rate racers. Bruce Wilson, who had coached the earlier Bears squads, and Craig Wronko have set up a sophisticated training program. Also, a number of ex-Alberta team racers, including Jeremy Guild, Ted Redmond, Jack Bennett, and Mark Matishak decided to join the Bears.

Ski racing in Alberta is often badly managed and racers are left to trial and error to develop skills. However, the U of

A has facilities to offer coaches and racers. Consequently, it is no surprise that a good racing program can be developed here.

Dryland training involving Nautilus work and aerobic exercise started in September. On snow training fits into this program and builds on a basic level of fitness.

Coach Wilson states the team is on schedule with its training goals. The team's aerobic fitness has been tested by Dave Smith, a Phys Ed doctorate student, and is on target. On snow training, Wilson hopes, will put the team on a solid technical basis.

However, the proof for the program will lie in racing results. So far, in spite of limited snow training, the Bears placed well in the Red Deer slalom season opener. Mark Steip placed eight and Ted Redmond tenth in the



Bear's Chuck Johnstone took the flats well but took wrong turn near finish. Red Deer FIS race. On Sunday Jack Bennett took 11th.

Racing in Alberta is on a tough international level. National team members are recent graduates of the provincial circuit. National team hopefuls like Ken Read's brother

Jim and ex-junior Italian team member Cesare Pedertini compete with the Bears. Needless to say top ten results are achievements.

The existence of a team with minimal U of A funding is

amazing. The fact it is capable of competing with the best is more so. Importantly, there is little pressure on the racers. They are not expected to make the national team. Instead, the racers can gain skills as well as an education.

photo Mike Matishak



Bear's Jeremy Guild huffs and puffs.

photo Hunter Karlos

## Gee-Bees catch up quickly

by Pam Spencer

It appeared that the Pandas were on their way to a well deserved victory last Sunday night as the team tried to tackle the hard hitting Gee Bees. However, the green and gold took a nasty turn half way through the game and allowed the Gee Bees to catch up the 4-4 tie.

The Pandas effectively dominated the first period, displaying good passing and maneuverability skills which allowed them to capitalize on their efforts. Taking advantage of the offensive system, Joanne Hutsul opened up the Panda scoring early in the first period. Winger Penny Nemeth scooped the puck up at the red line and continued to dance around opposing players before neatly tucking the puck into the Gee Bee net. Both Joanne and Penny contributed to the points with two goals each.

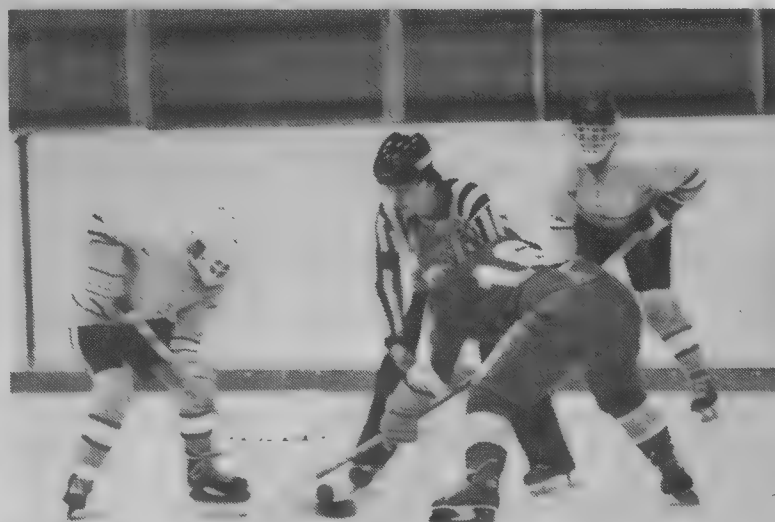
The Pandas game ended when they returned to face the Gee Bees in the second period with a 4-0 lead. The team was lulled into a sleepy style and

permitted the Gee Bees to penetrate the Panda's defensive system. The Pandas tried in vain to defend their lead in the third period but were unable to gain control and the Gee Bees successfully caught up to the frustrated green and gold.

The tie leaves the team with a 2-1-2 record for their match

against Capilano in Crestwood Arena on Saturday, December 8 at 6:15 p.m.

The Pandas would like to extend a special thank you to all those who attended the Dinwoodie Social last Saturday night. The evening was a success and will be a great asset to the hockey club.



Gee-Bees have given up disco to play hockey.

photo N.F. Goode



# Shooters use blades

by Garnet DuGray

This last week of classes seems to be ending with a real 'shoot-out', both in the pool and on the ice. By this I mean the Shooters were and are involved in the Division 2 Waterpolo, where they lost a close battle in overtime to Dentistry. Also, in Division 1 Ice Hockey they take on Law, Thursday at 7:00 p.m.

The Shooters have advanced to the Hockey final by knocking off Agriculture 3-2 in a close, hard fought game. The other game saw the Law team lead all the way for a convincing 5-2 victory over Engineering with top scorer Miller leading the way with two goals.

In the Division 1 Waterpolo a tough Arts team defeated an independent squad called the Penguins, who are a strong team themselves. Men's Basketball continues tonight for the last time with the schedule resuming in January. Final statistics for the Men's snooker tourney have yet to be released but should be out shortly.

Upcoming deadlines for the Cross-Country Ski Clinic and Race (Men & Women) on Saturday, January 12 and for 3 on 3 Basketball, running January 24-31 is on Wednesday, January 9.

Women's Ice Hockey is over for this semester that saw 26 teams come out with only 8 defaults. Mackenzie finished on top of the league (recreational) with 42 points. In the competitive league the Phiz Heds came out on top with a perfect 3-0 won-loss record, while P.E. and Law followed close behind with 2-1 records.

Last Saturday saw a very successful Women's Racquetball Tournament carried out in the East Courts of the P.E. building. There were 3 round-robin tourneys used with 20 of the 24

girls who signed up showed. The three divisional winners were: Blue division, Sandy Boon (Phiz Heds), Red division, Patti Colquhoun (Leprechauns) and the Yellow division, Sandy Kereluik (Phiz Heds). This was the first of a Racquetball tourney in the Women's department, so thanks to all who came out and made it a big success.

This year's 3 on 3 Basketball for Women will run from January 7-17 on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 7-9 p.m. in the West Gym. The schedules will be posted on the Women's IM board by this coming Monday so be sure to check for your playing times and dates. Also a reminder that officials are needed for this event, so if you are interested please sign up at the Women's IM office by noon on December 7.

Now that the first semester Co-Rec activities are finished the Volleyball Tournament results are in. Monday champs are Not-B-Fist over the Hamsters in an excellent match, Tuesday — Nulus Secundus in two straight

over Dig & Dive, Wednesday 9th Mac over the Lonestars and on Thursday 5B Henday downed the Big Leagers.

Immediately into the new year Co-Rec begins with Innertube Waterpolo and Social Dance. Info for these two events will be out this and the entry deadline is Wednesday, January 9 at 1:00 p.m. at the Co-Rec office. Don't miss out on the fun, sign up now!

Want to make some extra cash to pay off those big Christmas bills? Apply now to the Co-Rec or call 432-5814 to officiate for innertube waterpolo. Also a reminder of the annual Intramural awards night and banquet to be held March 21 at the Holland House. Further details will be out in the new year.

The three offices of the Co-Rec, Men's and Women's intramurals would like to thank everyone for participating in the programs, have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and hope to see you all in the new year.

## It's a racquet

According to Andrea Smith the fifth annual Golden Bear open squash tournament was successful. In all 180 people, including Smith, entered the seven events.

In the Mens open class an exciting match had Phil Rae defeating Colin Young for first place. In the Mens B class Dave Benbow won the final from Drew Hodsman. The Mens C class final was won by Gord Graff from Ernie Jacobsen. The Mens novice final was taken from Ian Clout by Peter Maclellan.

There were only two entries

in the Ladies open and they competed against the men. Smith states the matches were not even one-sided, even though the women played some of the best of the men's seed.

The Ladies B series was won by Pat Geriak from Hilda Ward and the Ladies C was taken by Jean Mustard who defeated Karen Kirker.

Smith notes many last year's competitors are now playing in a class above their rank last year. In addition the match will go again next year and should keep organizer Tony Russell busy next December.

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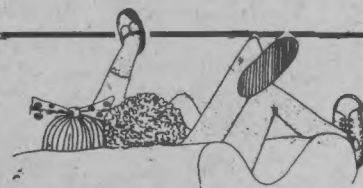
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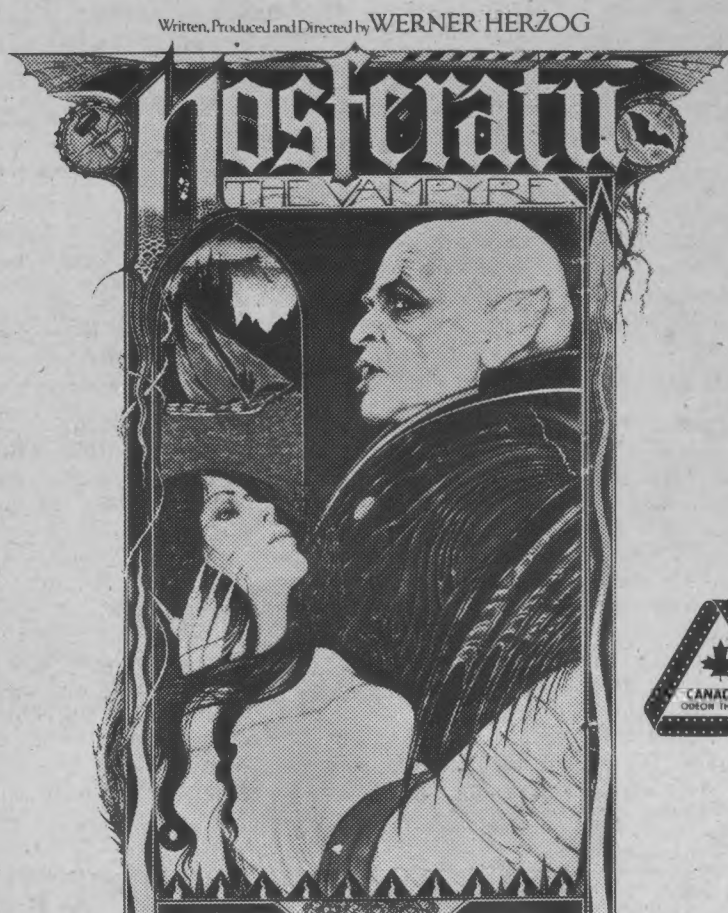


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## Forest in danger

by Mike Walker

Despite the recent government refusal to hold public hearings into the impact of the Alberta petroleum industry on provincial forests some action may still be taken to protect Alberta's "green area."

This is the opinion of chairman of the Environment Council of Alberta's Forestry Panel Dr. Bruce Dancik. The panel held public hearings around the province last year to investigate the environmental effects of the forest industry in the green area, which comprises about two-thirds of Alberta's area.

One of the panel's major recommendations was that public hearings be held into the practices of the petroleum industry with respect to the green area's forests.

However, Environment Minister Jack Cookson said last week that "the problem is overstated... There is no need for any public hearings" into the petroleum industry's effect on Alberta's forests.

The most pressing concern of the panel, says Dancik, is lack of administrative co-ordination between government ministries concerned with activities in the green area.

The oil and gas industry, unlike the forest industry, does very little long-range planning, says Dancik. Often various companies explore one area, criss-crossing it with many seismic cut lines because of fierce competition between exploring firms.

Further, Dancik says cut lines are wider than necessary, and the timber felled to clear them is often left along the line, rather than used.

The panel recommended public hearings into the industry's effect on the green area because it feared it had found only the "tip of the iceberg," says Dancik.

Nonetheless, Dancik is not completely discouraged by Cookson's decision. He says the most important recommendation of the panel is the formation of a single resources department. This ministry would perform all the functions of the present departments of lands and forests, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation, and take over parts of the departments of energy and natural resources and environment.

If the recommendation to create one resource ministry were implemented, many other concerns of the panel would be corrected, says Dancik.

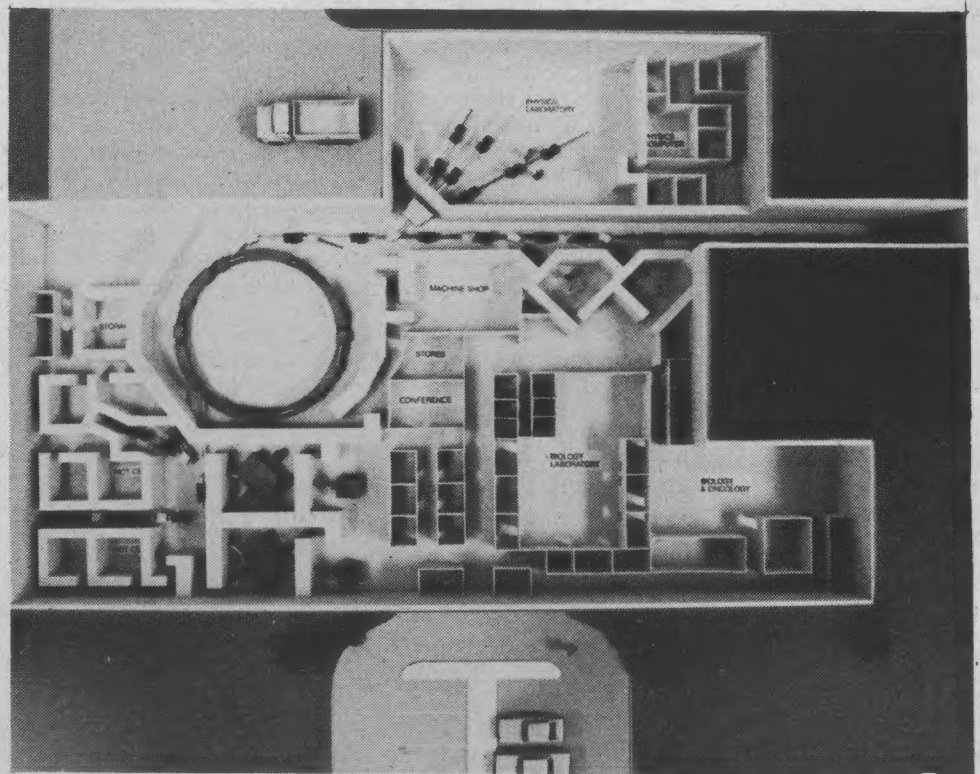


photo Russ Sampson

A \$65 particle accelerator, the only one of its kind in the world to be devoted primarily to medicine will be built at the U of A after 1985. The device will be housed in the circle in the centre left of the model.

## Not much static at all

What do you think of when you think of technology? Nuclear power? Smog? Well, if you do, relax for a while and think about the phonograph. It was 102 years old last month and still going strong. Bless it, it's a dinosaur in the computer age.

A century's worth of improvements have gone into the phonograph, and the addition of electronics gives it a modern appearance, but at heart, it's still 19th century. The basic principle is still the mechanical one of the needle in the groove. Considering how simple the idea is, it's just incredible how good the phonograph can sound.

The step into the computer age is a big one. Disks recorded with digital techniques, played back with a solid state laser. Digital audio means getting a new kind of record player for a new kind of record (keep your old one for your old records), but it also means an improvement in quality as significant as the improvement in quality from AM to FM radio. The next year or two will tell; the manufacturers have shown prototypes, but they have yet to show that they can get enough agreement among themselves to avoid another quad-style fiasco.

The promised advantages are direct-to-disk sound quality, cassette

size and handling convenience, and ordinary record prices. Here's how it works.

A sound wave is a variation in air pressure. If you graphed one, you would have a wavy line. The groove on an ordinary record is just another way of graphing the output of a microphone. To make a digital recording, the output of the microphone is measured, electrically, and converted to a number. Instead of graphing that number, write it down. If you do this often enough, say every 20 microseconds, you will have enough numbers that you can plot the whole graph.

You will have to round your numbers off to so many decimal places, but still you will be able to reconstruct the original sound better than a needle in a groove can. But don't try to do this by hand: an hour of stereo produces 360 million numbers.

One way to record these numbers on a disk is to record them in binary, a microscopic pit for a one, a microscopic space for a zero. Computer applications will be done this way, but for audio purposes, the disk can be made smaller if the binary numbers are first converted to an FM signal. Then that signal is put on the disk as a spiral of microscopic pits.

The disk is pressed just like any other record, but it is afterwards coated with a transparent layer to protect the pits from dust and fingerprints. When the disk is played, a laser beam is focused onto the track of pits.

Except for how the pits are interpreted, the digital audio disk system is quite similar to the optical video disk system which is now becoming available locally.

Ordinary records made using digital tape recorders are also available. Most are classical and expensive, but SUB Records does have Ry Cooder's *Bop Till You Drop*, at an ordinary price. It's not devoted to the demonstration of technology, it's great music, well-recorded, and well worth listening to. Here's to the future!

## relative perspectives

by W. Reid Glenn

In this and subsequent articles I will attempt to explain the great advantages of the CANDU reactor system relative to all of its competitors. In order to do this one has to grasp the fundamentals of atomic physics.

At the outset, before the CANDU (Canadian Deuterium Uranium) reactor can be discussed, one must first understand the concept of an isotope. Two atoms which have the same atomic number (number of protons in the nucleus) but different atomic masses (total weight of the nucleus) are called isotopes.

Sulphur is a good example. Its atomic number is 16; thus every sulphur atom must have 16 protons in its core. If it had one more proton it would be a chlorine atom and if it had one less it would be a phosphorous atom. However, to complete the nucleus, neutrons are required and for sulphur, they can be between 15 and 22. Thus there are seven sulphur isotopes, S-31 to S-38. The isotopes S-31, S-35, S-37 and S-38 are unstable, unlike the others and will, by radioactive decay, change to more stable isotopes.

The process of radioactive decay can occur through a number of pathways but can be easily described by its half-life. If one had one pound of the isotope S-31 in 2.6 seconds only half a pound of S-31 would be left; the rest having decayed into other isotopes. Thus S-31's half-life is 2.6 seconds while the others are as long as three months.

This example done, one can now examine the basic CANDU philosophy. Naturally occurring uranium consists of two isotopes, U-235 and U-238. U-235 has a half life of 700 million years while that of U-238 is four and a half billion years. Since U-235 breaks down more quickly than U-238, natural uranium is predominantly the long used isotope. Examination of such half lives has enabled scientists to date the birth of our universe to between ten and fifteen billion years ago.

U-238 is fertile while U-235 is fissile. These terms mean that U-235 can undergo fission releasing energy, while

the fertile U-238 must first be transmitted to another form before it becomes fissile. This means that for every pound of natural fuel, less than 1% of that pound can yield useful power. Since the U-235 breaks down into isotopes which impede the atomic fission reaction, actual burnups of fissile material is limited to less than 60% usually. Realistically, then, for 100 pounds of natural uranium fuel, only a third of a pound will fission.

Due to the low fissile content of natural uranium, it is more difficult to build a reactor exploiting natural fuel. The best materials are required and efficiency and economy of design are critical to successful operation. The deuterium referenced in the CANDU system is an isotope of hydrogen. This oxide, heavy water, is the best material for moderating atomic reactions and it is the only option when using natural uranium as a fuel.

Heavy water accounts for about 0.015% of all water on earth and is stable. To recover this small fraction, careful distillation is required. Canada had developed the technology of producing heavy water cheaply (Point Tupper Refinery notwithstanding) and this has enabled the CANDU system to be developed more fully.

All other nations initially discarded natural uranium as a fuel instead opting for uranium enriched to about a 5% fissile content. Such enriched uranium reactors are much easier to design than the CANDU reactor and this is to their advantage. However the required enrichment process is costly, inherently wasteful and energy intensive. For every pound of enriched fuel, 10 pounds of natural fuel is processed with 9 pounds being discarded as a slightly radioactive sideproduct. The enrichment plants are expensive to construct and operate and add needless complexity and cost to the nuclear cycle.

Thus one sees that by taking the initial problems of a natural uranium fuel reactor and solving them, the CANDU system achieves considerable savings over its competitors. The other advantages of this philosophy will be discussed in future articles.

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## footnotes

### DECEMBER 6

LSM Bible Study "The Lord's Prayer", 7:30 pm at the Centre

Pre-vet Club last meeting before Christmas, 5:15 pm in TB-39.

U of A Flying Club meeting, 8 pm, TB-100 Tory. All members who still have tickets & money are urged to attend. For info call Randy 434-1375.

### DECEMBER 7

Engineering Student Society celebrating the last day of classes with Santa's Anonymous Afternoon Social, 2-8 pm in Dinwoodie.

### DECEMBER 8

Chinese Students' Assoc. China Week Committee meeting. For details call Steven, 432-0034 or 432-2097. Last choir practice 7 pm in SUB-270A.

Richard Eaton Singers will present *Gloria and Hodie* at Jubilee Auditorium 8:30 pm. Featured soloists, organist Gerhard Krapf & members of the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra. Tickets \$4.50 & \$2.50 (senior citizens & students) at Mike's, Woodwards, U of A Music Dept., choir members & at the door.

### DECEMBER 9

Christian Reformed Chaplaincy worship service every Sunday, 10:30 a.m. in Meditation Room. Everyone is welcome.

SU Forums/G.A.T.E. Connie Kaldor in concert with Robin Tyler, American feminist comedienne, 3 pm in the Princess Theatre, Whyte Ave., students \$3.50

10:30 a.m. Advent Worship with Lutheran Campus Ministry in SUB-142. Also Dec. 16th & 23rd.

### DECEMBER 11

Recreation Students' Society welcomes all students & faculty to a general meeting, 7:30 pm, W1-39 PE Bldg.

8:30 pm Tuesday evening worship at the Centre, also Dec. 18.

Circle K meeting Rm. 280 SUB, 6:30. New members welcome.

More Than Bows & Arrows; The Chilkoat Trail; Sami, Four Lands - One People; all to be shown Film Night by the Boreal Institute. 8 pm in Lounge (CW-410 Centre Wing) Biological Sciences Centre. Free admission.

### JANUARY 6

LSM, 7:30 pm, with Glen Johnson, president of Camrose Lutheran College, at the Centre, "Everything You Wanted to Know About Theology...."

### GENERAL

Ski trip to Kimberley, B.C. presented by Chinese Youth's Org. Cost \$200, everything included, during reading week. For info call Lily, 475-8312.

Thanks to all who participated in the SU Volleyball Tournament & a special thanks to D.M. & S.M.

9 am Ecumenical morning prayer during Advent in St. Joe's College Chapel. All are welcome.

Chinese Youths' Organization sleighride & bonfire Dec. 23. Deadline Dec. 16. For info call Lily 475-8312. Transportation provided.

Volunteer Action Centre requires persons to act as liaison between VAC (U of A branch) and Lister Hall. Would assist with plans to interest L.H. residents in doing volunteer work. For info, VAC office, 132 Athabasca Hall, 12-4 pm Wed/Fri. Ph. 432-2721.

9 a.m. Morning Prayer during Advent at St. Joe's College Chapel. Join in a brief prayer office to "prepare the way of the Lord" during the Season of Advent.

Student Affairs Student Counselling invites mature students to brown bag rap session every Tues. 11-1 pm. Heritage Lounge, Athabasca Hall.

"Technocracy Explained" — Rocking Chair Lounge HUB Mall Tuesday Evenings, 8 pm.

Need a paper typed? Shop around! Find the typist who's right for you through Student Help. Huge selection, all areas of the city. Room SUB-250, 432-4266.

Educ. Students' Assoc. ski trip in Kelowna (5 days, \$150). Details in E.S.A. office, Educ. N1-101.

U of A Ski Club - spots still avail. on Big Sky Mnt. & Whistler B.C. for Reading Week. Balances now due for Xmas trips.

Gregorian Chant Choir - rehearsals for the choir to be held every Monday evening 7 - 8:30 pm in St. Joe's College, room 102.

Volunteer Action Centre needs volunteers. Opportunities lie with over 135 non-profit organizations. Call 432-2721 or drop in to 132 Athabasca Hall Wed or Fri, 12-4 pm.

You too can join the current age of chivalry; re-enacting the revelry, pagentry, music, heraldry, & armoured combat. Society for Creative Anachronism meets Wednesdays, 8 pm in Rm. 339 CAB, phone 466-6550 Tues & Thurs.

Rutherford House, 11153 Sask. Drive open Saturdays & Sundays, noon to 6 pm. Conducted tours are given. Phone 427-3995 (weekends) or 427-5708 (weekdays) for more info.

Volunteer Action Centre (U of A Branch) needs 4 volunteers to do telephone work over the Xmas holidays for Red Cross. For info call VAC, 132 Athabasca Hall, 12-4 pm Wed/Fri, 432-2721. VAC also needs a student referral counsellor to interview & refer volunteers; 1 afternoon per week, starting Jan. 7. More info at VAC.

U of A Water Polo Club practices MWF 5:30-6:30 pm; West Pool.

CYO dance classes every Friday 8-9 pm in TORY 14-9. Learn the latest steps; be a friend to yourself.

U of A KENDO Club meets Thursdays, 8 pm in Fencing studio in Phys. Ed. Bldg.

Baptist Student Union informative discussions every Thurs, 12:30 pm, CAB-243. This month's theme: Accident? Planet Earth.

Cantonese classes meet every Friday, 5:30-7:30 pm in TORY 1-83. Learn to speak conversational Cantonese.

SU Forums office hours: M. 2-5; 1. 10:30-12:30; W. 3-5; Th. 1-3; F. 1-3.

CANSAVE Xmas Cards; packets of ten at \$1, \$2, \$3. Available at English Dept. Office, Humanities 3-5.

Students International Meditation Society free introductory lecture every Tues. 8 pm in SUB-270.

U of A Aikido Club classes held every Friday, 5:30-7:30. Judo Rm. West Gym.

Daily Mass at St. Joseph's University College: M.W.F.S. 12:10 & 4:30; TR 12:30 & 4:30; Mon-Fri 7:30 a.m.

U of A Wargames Society meets every Wed. & Fri, 6 - 11 pm in CAB-335.

Pakistan Students Assoc. Prayer every Fri. at 1:30 p.m. in Rm. 260 SUB. Everybody welcome!

## classifieds

Classifieds are 15c/word/issue. Must be prepaid at Rm. 238 SUB - 9 am - 3 pm. Deadline is 12 noon Monday & Wednesday for Tuesday & Thursday insertion.

Hayrides and Sleighrides between Edmonton and Sherwood Park, 464-0234 evenings between 8-11 p.m.

Excellent typing; fast and accurate; IBM Selectric. Phone Mona 465-7026.

Typing. Experienced. 75c per page. Terry, 477-7453.

Wanted: Maryland woman, first year Geog., swims and dives MWF noon. Where have you been? Essays got you down? If you can't swim Friday — Merry Christmas! Tom 436-2186

Second Biennial Swim Bash participants — glad we could do it. See you in '81. Tom.

Have one ticket for sale on a charter to Vancouver that leaves Dec. 21/79 returns Jan. 4/80 for only \$95. Phone 432-0726 after 6 pm.

Typing — Remington electric, pica face. Reasonable rates. Call 462-2705.

Laurie T.: glad you enjoyed the flowers. Have a great day! Love G.A.

Troll-Lady come home. Blind-date? It's out — honest, no Spaniards, Mexicans or small furry animals. Meet you under the bridge Friday — Birdman.

Free — beautiful persian cat needs a good home. Call 439-7229.

Betts: Merry Xmas from Rainbow John, Benny & Christine.

Jim Baby, what's with the Marcel Marceau routine? — H.D.S.S.F.W.D.A.D. — P.S. I have quit G.M.C.C.

Five-months lease available, January - May. Londonderry, 3 bedroom townhouse. Full basement, 4 appliances. Reasonable. #32 bus to University. Ph. 478-8170.

Incredible Edibles Christmas gift certificates — in good taste.

M/F to share 3 bedroom apartment with 2 females. Near Southgate. Rent \$125/mo. Free parking. 436-3048.

Subscribe to Gay Horizons, a western publication for lesbians and gay men. Sixteen pages of news and features published 6 times a year by the Alberta Lesbian and Gay Rights Association. Confidential first class subscription is \$3.00 per year. Write to Algra, Box 2715, Stn. M. Calgary T2P 3C1 or Box 1852 Edmonton, T5J 2P2. Algra members get the paper free. Ask about membership.

Two rooms in Co-op house available Dec. 1 & Jan. 1. Females & non-smokers preferred. 11433 University Ave. 434-8337.

Experienced typist available, 462-3934.

Experienced typing service. \$1.00 per page. Jan, 428-3644 (office 8:30 am-4:30 pm); 469-9748 (home).

Typing - neat, prompt. Term papers, etc. 482-1923, Lyla after 5 pm.

Needed Now: female non-smoking boarder(s). \$175/month includes everything. 433-1020

Typing done, fast, reasonable, call Rhonda 425-4101, 8:30-4:30.

Wanted: Sitter to come into home and care for three children during weekdays commencing January 2, 1980. Easily accessible by Rapid Transit. 478-9100.

Will do typing my home, 474-3293.

Typing, photocopying, rental of typewriters available at Mark's, 9004 112 St. HUB Mall, 432-7916. Chargex

Gay Alliance Toward Equality. Information, referrals, personal support, speakers available. Call 424-8361 Monday - Saturday 7 - 10 pm.

New Wave Nite. The Smarties with Buster NAD. Fri. Dec. 7, 8 pm, Silver Slipper Saloon. Tickets 12:00-2:00 SUB Thursday, or phone 432-7373.

1963 Travelall - Good condition, new battery, 439-5248, 439-9569.

Will type students papers and assignments. Reasonable rates. Phone Carol 468-5017 evenings 466-3395.

Unitarian Fellowship. Sunday, 10:30 a.m. Join us for our service. Lansdowne Elementary School, 12323-51 Ave. Telephone 439-7837 for information.

Will type term papers, etc. Near Londonderry. 475-4309.

Lost: 1 gold tradition phasar quartz watch at Kinsmen Fieldhouse, Sat. Dec. 1. Reward, phone 454-6870 between 5-6:30 pm.

Professional typing at 90c/page double spaced. Call Betty 462-1660 (Millwoods) or Gerri 468-3937 (Southside).

Moving into Res? We need someone to take over our room since we moved out. Hurry phone 436-3707.

Wanted: One back pack, good condition, comfortable. Phone 433-6068. Charlene.

Experienced typist, 80c per page. Call 467-0657.

## SEE N.H.L. HOCKEY ACTION LIMITED TICKETS AVAILABLE

Dec. 12 - Atlanta vs. Oilers  
Dec. 19 - Detroit vs. Oilers

Tickets: \$9.00 each

PHONE: Mrs. Speer at 471-1331

Tia Maria goes with Bogota.  
Tia Maria goes with Paris.  
Tia Maria goes with milk.  
Tia Maria goes with ice.  
Tia Maria goes with Istanbul.  
Tia Maria goes with him.  
Tia Maria goes with Vodka.  
Tia Maria goes with Janis.  
Tia Maria goes with music.  
Tia Maria goes with dessert.  
Tia Maria goes with friends.



# Tia Maria goes.

For recipe booklet write: Tia Maria (S) P.O. Box 308, Station B, Montreal, Quebec H3B 3J7



# PLAYMATES

*It's Not All Work at the Work Wearhouse*

Candice Collins and Jill DeVries will be on location SAT., DEC. 8

South Store - Jill DeVries (Miss October) 9 AM - 5:30 PM

North Store - Candice Collins (Miss December) 9 AM - 5:30 PM



... to spice  
up your life!

Get A  
FREE  
Personally  
Autographed  
Playmate  
Photo

SPRUNG VEST SALE

Sizes 2XS - XL  
in some styles  
Boxed & Ready  
for Christmas!

## SPRUNG Quilted Vest

Priced to fit your budget... designed to fit your form!

- cotton/nylon shell • polyester fill
- cadet collar • snap front • flap pockets
- beige, navy, brown
- sizes S-2XL

Reg. \$43.50 **\$35<sup>99</sup>** Sale

## SPRUNG Nylon Vest

(Not Illustrated)

Good-looking, great-fitting vests... Ideal for "Christmas dressing!"

- nylon shell & lining
- polyester fill • zipper front & pockets
- knit waist band • contrasting body & shoulders, back yoke • black/grey, navy/powder blue, white/navy, white/powder blue • sizes XS-L.

Reg. \$43.50 **\$35<sup>99</sup>** Sale

Western  
Style Vest

## SPRUNG Western Style Vest

Spring for something special this Christmas... fashionable, functional Sprung vests for ladies and gents!

- 100% nylon shell • 100% polyester fill
- western-styling • snap front • snap flap pockets • body/yokes: black/grey, navy/powder grey/black, white/blue, navy/red, beige/brown, • 2XS-XL

Reg. \$43.50 **\$35<sup>99</sup>** Sale

## SPRUNG Suede Trimmed Vest

"Invest" in style... for a gift of lasting value!

- cotton/nylon shell • rawhide yokes • 100% down fill
- snap front • snap flap pockets • body/yokes: brown/beige, orange/brown, royal blue/navy • sizes XS-XL.

Reg. \$69.50 **\$54<sup>99</sup>** Sale

Quilted  
Vest

Suede  
Trimmed Vest

Ask about our  
'Gift Certificates'  
... another great idea  
for Christmas giving!



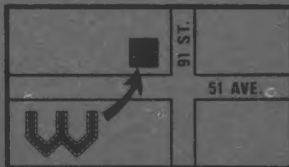
Prices in effect until December 8, 1979,  
or while quantities last.



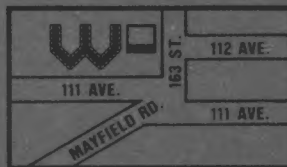
# Work Wearhouse

### Store Hours:

Mon. to Fri: 9-9  
Saturday: 9-5:30



EDMONTON SOUTH  
9122 - 51 Avenue  
Telephone: 437-3050



EDMONTON NORTH  
11228 - 163 Street  
Telephone: 483-1026

